JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES

FOR

RIFLE AND REVOLVERS

Of all Descriptions.

PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.

To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,

127, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,585—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1896.

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TO PREVENT OR REMEDY

Chapped Skin or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments, use

CALVERT'S 20 % CARBOLIC SOAP.

EXTRACT of Letter from London Mission, Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa:—"Here, the people with sores, yaws &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent. Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."

If used at Bed Time it generally prevents Mosquito Bites.

In 1s. Tablets (English Rate).

F. C. CALVERT & Co. MANCHESTER, ENG.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, P.M. 1896.
† GANGES	4908	T. P. Creery	18th Jan.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4126	H. T. Wedgell	1st Feb.
R.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Newton	8th "
† GANGES	4908	T. P. Creery	15th "
R.L. CHATHAM	9330	M. Te Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES	4205	T. P. Creery	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5907	R. F. Briscoe	4th April
† CLYDE	4126	H. T. Wedgell	11th "
R.M. LORD NAIRN	5294	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked R.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand baggage will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 910	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESSA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	21st Jan. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Seacon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 7, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMADE ..... 6th Feb, 1896,
S. S. RUBATTINO ..... 5th March 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

2nd class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Gaseon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 10, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SALAZIC ..... Blanc		4,255	18th Feb. 1896.
MELBOURNE ... Bourdon (Fr. Navy)		4,050	21st Mar. "

The next Departures will take place on the following dates:—

18th April.	13th June.	8th August.
16th May.	11th July.	5th September.

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE ... Bourdon (Fr. Navy)		4,050	16th Jan. 1896,
SALAZIC ..... Blanc		4,255	13th Feb. "

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Transhipt at Colombo.

FOR KARACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ALPHEE," will LEAVE the Victoria Dock on the 15th inst., at 9 A. M., for KURRACHEE & PERSIAN GULF.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th February via KURRACHEE, ADEN and MARSEILLES in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th January, at 4 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 12th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA" 1,192 tons, on the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,416 tons, on or about the 16th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 21st January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LOODIANA 3,269 tons, about the 18th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about the 18th January, calling at Mombassa, Mozambique and Beira.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain J. E. SANDILANDS, will sail for MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 18th January, 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

42, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

BEG to intimate that their HANDBOOK containing Full Particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1896, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply to either Bombay or Calcutta when the omission will be at once rectified.

No charge is made for arranging and booking Passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation, and (when a Cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship in either First or Second Saloon.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
SHIRT—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—HATTERS.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in, Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

CRICKET.
POLO.
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TENNIS.
FISHING TACKLE.

Goods of GUARANTEED QUALITY only and from the BEST MAKERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

STYLISH EVENING DRESS FOR GENTLEMEN.

AT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD.

	Rs.	a.
DRESS SUITS complete	54	8
DRESS SUITS Silk Lined,...Rs. 68, 71-8, 80-0 and 91	0	
The "CLUB" or Dinner Jacket fine Black Coating, Rs. 32-8, 44-8, 50-0 and 56	0	
STYLISH LIGHT OVERCOATS for wear with Evening Dress ..... Rs. 25-0 and 27	0	

All Garments Cut by an Experienced West End Cutter.

FIT and STYLE GUARANTEED.

No Luncheon Table is complete, and no Picnic Party properly equipped without

PHILLIPS & CO.'S

"CRISP" BELFAST GINGER ALE.

Ask for BELFAST GINGER ALE, and see that our Name and the word "CRISP" are on every Label.

Price per doz. Re. 1-8. Bottles, Rs. 2-8 per doz. returnable.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Boodhwar Peth, City.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE & Co. have always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY.

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Blue, Best Quality	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Crimson, Best Quality	16	0
Leather Cases for the above	4	0
Mark Master's Aprons, Best Quality	16	0
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality	33	0

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,

THE

GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC

OF

PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IN THE NEW YEAR

You may want a STIMULANT and PICK-ME-UP—and you can get nothing to equal

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A skilful combination of the most valuable tonics known to the scientific world.

PLEASANT to the PALATE.

MAY BE TAKEN AS A LIQUEUR AFTER MEALS.

Invaluable in all Nerve Complaints and to those recovering from severe illness, as well as those who want only an occasional stimulant. FAR AHEAD OF ANYTHING IMPORTED.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing neatly done. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKE NO MEDICINE FOR A COUGH OR COLD BUT KEMP'S COUGH SYRUP, AND YOU MAY RELY ON A SPEEDY CURE.

FINER THAN ANYTHING IMPORTED. DOES THE WORK QUICKLY AND WELL.

Re. 1 Per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CONSTANT COMPLAINTS

are made of the BAD CONDITION in which some imported medicines reach consumers in India.

ESPECIALLY is this the CASE

With preparations of Sarsaparilla, and those who habitually use this invaluable remedy are strongly recommended to purchase only

KEMP'S EXTRACTS

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 per bottle.

KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per bottle.

BOTH ARE prepared in the Company's Laboratory From the finest Jamaica root—by the most approved scientific methods—and under highly skilled and most careful supervision.

WILL ALWAYS be found SWEET, PURE, FRESH.

Fluid and in finer condition than any imported preparation of the Drug.

Specify Kemps and take no substitute.

Beware of Poisonous and Injurious Blood Medicines.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SHIKARI SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CAMP SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX BOTTLE CLEANING MACHINE.
THE BERKFELD FILTER.

ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

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SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING THURSDAY!

WILLISON'S

WORLD CIRCUS

AND

TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

WORLD'S DOMESTIC PETS

DIRECT FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Introducing for the First time in India a Cosmopolitan Congress of celebrities called from the Front Ranks of the Gymnastic, Acrobatic and Equestrian Professions.

A Magnificent Stud of

EQUIRATIONAL EQUINES,

CLEVER CUNNING CANINES,

MERRY MONKEYS,

EDUCATED GOATS,

AND

PERFORMING PIGEONS.

NEW AND NOVEL PROGRAMMES.

OPENING THURSDAY,

In our Mammoth Marquee, Brilliantly Lighted, Superbly Seated,

AND

LOCATED ON THE ESPLANADE.

POPULAR PRICES:—Boxes for 4 Persons, Rs. 16; Chairs Rs. 3; Carpet Seats, Rs. 2; Gallery Rs. 1; Natives only Annas 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-price to Second Seats and Gallery.

Reserved Chairs and Boxes may be booked daily at C. Mitchell and Co.'s Cigar Store, Medows Street.

Managerial Advice—Book early.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

NOTICE.

ON the occasion of the EVENING ENTERTAINMENT at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on the 15th instant, the ENTRANCE will be by the UPPER GATE and the Exit by the LOWER GATE for all Carriages.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 14th January, 1896.

WIESHADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA,

FRANK ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangement made for Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of NEW PREMISES] in Lohar Street, for Mr. VITHALDAS MEGHJEE. Copy of Quantities to be obtained and Drawings to be inspected at the office of Messrs. CAMPBELL and HEWSON, Architects, No. 1, Hummum Street, any day from date up to and including the 20th instant, and no Tenders will be received after that date.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.

For Particulars and Prices apply to

THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
Commercial Museum Agency,

S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents
24, Medows Street, Bombay.

ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN A. A. GRAVES, WING OFFICER, 20TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate, should be submitted to the Undersigned at Mhow, within thirty days from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

F. STEVENSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 20th Bombay Infantry,
President, Committee of Adjustment,

Camp Badnawar, 11th January, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 31st December, 1895, including the DIVIDEND out of Surplus Profit for half-year ended 30th June, 1895, have this day been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th January, 1896.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and

Dr MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne,

is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT

for a SEASON to BOMBAY,

OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL,

FEBRUARY 10th. Admission Free.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND

COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glosl for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 875 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOSL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUND BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 17 plots of land suitable for buildings, situate on the Parel Road and the New Connaught and Sewerr Roads and near the Victoria Gardens and the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway and on the Tramway Lines will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., in pursuance of the notice given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at 3 p. m., on MONDAY the 20th inst., the Auction if not completed that day, will be continued at 3 p. m., on each successive day (except Sunday), until all the plots have been offered:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PLOTS.

Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds	Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds	Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds
1	723·88	8	822·67	14	570·94
2	627·17	9	822·67	15	570·94
3	620·19	10	757·24	16	396·55
4	613·21	11	757·24	17	396·55
5	1027·93	12	730·00	18	832·67
7	1027·93	13	730·00		

Copies of detailed plans of the different plots of land can be had at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Crawford, Bunder, and Bayley, Municipal solicitors, at their office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, Iron Mart,—

100 cases 55 cwts corrugated iron sheets, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, feet,
180 bundles 270 cwts. do do do,
In lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHOLAPORE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 pm, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Sholapore by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Charles Frederick Unger and another, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of May, 1889, the following property, viz:—

All that building borne on the return of the Public Works Department as the Harness Room and Farriers Forge in the old Cavalry Lines at Sholapore, together with the land surrounding the same now in the possession of the mortgagees or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Bland and Noble, the solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office, in Medows Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BRASS-MOUNTED SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS AND SADDLES.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

A consignment of superior brown leather brass-mounted single and double harness and saddles made by Messrs. Creet Brothers of Cawnpore.

These will be sold singly to suit buyers, and are now on view.

SALE OF 32 BALES GREY T. CLOTH.

On MONDAY the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, their Rooms, by order of the Agents of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Narronjee Pursotum—

32 bales grey T. cloth, No. 1225, in lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, (at 2 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

The valuable library of the late Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, formerly solicitor of the High Court.

Catalogues will be published and the library will be on view a week before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, and the following days at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, the good will and the wholeof the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugondass and Jeramdass, Multanee Jewellers, consisting of embroidered gold, silver, and silk works of Sind, Moultan, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Delhi and China, such as shawls, dressing gowns, clock, handkerchiefs, cushions, table covers, curtains, Rampore chudders, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Lucknow and Burma silverware, Tanjore, Cashmere, Benares and Lucknow copper, brass and zinc wares, silver inlaid.

Persian, Madras, Deccan, Agra, Multan, Cashmere, Mirzapore and Zang bar carpets.

Bombay, Surat, Visagapatam, Sind, Benares and Jeypore work-boxes and toys.

Japanese vases, &c., Moorshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosities, &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Dr. Govindrao Bhawoo Prabhakar, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Nanoomn Heerjee, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in an oart known as Curwady, Girgaum-road, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 269 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 315, new No. 3113, old Survey No. 584, and new Survey No. 7906, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Ward D under No. 398 and Street No. 4 and bounded on the east by a passage of the oart aforesaid, on the west and north by the property belonging to Tribhowandas Bhaidas, and on the south by the property of Manibhai Rajpoore Kareen, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 3-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built iglass-fronted miniature brougham, by Kesterton.

1 bay water gelding, 14-1, aged, broken to harness and saddle.

1 strong palanquin office-shigram with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness.

1 vis-a-vis victoria, nearly new finished in latest style, real leather, strong, elegant and easy running.

1 roan horse, 14-3 hands, six years old, ridden and driven, believed quite sound, very fast and quiet.

1 set of brass-mounted black harness.

1 English hunting saddle with felt, numda bridles and all fittings complete (good as new).

1 strong English-built landau in very good order, by Hall.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AND VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT BANDORA, FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the legal heir and representative of the estate of the late Mr. F. X. Rodrigues, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 p. m., on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, the following properties either in one lot or separately as may suit the intending purchasers:—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate on the Hillside in Bandora, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2598 1-8 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, on the south by the property herein thirdly and fourthly described, on the east by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Davur, and on the west by the property secondly hereinunder described.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Bandora Hillde, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2336 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, on the south by the property fourthly hereinunder described, on the east by the property firstly described, and on the west by the public road.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Bandora Hillside, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,212 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Davur and the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the south by the property of Framjee Pestonjee Porter, on the east by the property of D. M. Davur and public road, and on the west by the property fourthly hereinunder described.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, bungalows, outhouses, cocoanut, and jack trees, a large well, &c., standing thereon, situate on the Hillside Bandora, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,704 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly and secondly described, on the south by the property of Framjee Pestonjee Porter, and on the east by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, and on the west by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Mr. F. Pereira, Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, (Railways) at Bandora, Mr. Phillips' bungalow, and full information and inspection of documents can be had during office hours from Mr. L. A. Rodrigues Chico, in the Chamber of Mr. L. De Souza, Pleader, High Court, or at No. 151, Kalbadevi Road, opposite the Post Office.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1896.

HAND-BOOK

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 4.

Packing and Postage extra.

5 TIMES satisfied, E. Dixon, of Twickenham, says that since that 26 years he has been using SINGER'S MACHINES, and had 5 different machines from time to time, and was always satisfied, and could never get a better satisfaction than this.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against AGENTS claiming to be Representatives of this long-established Company or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof or similar names without authority.

The OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS of TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, are situated in the following places only—

BOMBAY, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BYCULLA, BELASIS ROAD.
POONA, ARSENAL ROAD.
MAHABLESHWAR.

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name or any other name than that of "Treacher and Company, Limited." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a Written Authority Signed by the Manager, and no Lists, Periodicals, or Books are genuine unless they bear the Full Name of the Company thus—

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the above FUND will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, the 21st January, 1896, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of dealing with the balance.

JOHN MARSHALL,
R. M. SAYANI,
N. G. CHANDAVARKER.
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th January, 1896.

I have THIS DAY, appointed Messrs. HERBERTM. GOOD and Co. my sole Agent for the sale of all Woollen and Sundry manufactures in Bombay, Cawnpore and Delhi,

H. C. BOCK.

Hamburg (Germany), 29th Nov., 1895.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE beg to remind those PERSONS to whom shares have been allotted that the allotment call of Rs. 100 per share should be paid into our office on or before the 16th January.

Any person failing to pay by date named is liable to have his application for shares cancelled.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar Railway, for the supply of 1,00,000 (one lac) best quality DEODAR METRE GAUGE SLEEPERS 6 feet by 8 inches by 4½ inches.

Price should be for delivery at Karachi harbour. Delivery to commence in March and be completed by end of April, 1896.

Sleepers will be examined and passed before shipment and payment made on delivery.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and submitted (to arrive at Ghadechi) not later than 30th January 1896.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar Railway, Ghadeshi, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of ARTICLES required for the Workshops of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, as per Schedule (Copies of which will be supplied on payment of a fee of one Rupee), for one year from 1st March, 1896, will be received by the Undersigned, on the 19th January, 1896, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., at his residence, on the Girgaum Back Road, Bhatwadi Lane, opposite Sir Manguldas' Bungalow.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500., which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

The conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the Undersigned at his Residence between 7-30 and 9 A.M., on week days.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order,

BABA LAXUMON,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.

Bombay, 19th December, 1895.

NOTICE,

BALUCHISTAN.

THE SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1896

WILL be held at SIBI, on MONDAY, the 10th February, 1896, and three following days.

Prizes to the value of Rs. 2,420, will be distributed.

DIWAN GANPAT RAI, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.
Honorary Secretary.

Dated Sibi, 12th January, 1896.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),

BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 8d. per quarter.

OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Wellington Street, London.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,

BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG }
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA..... Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 1 per cent. below the rate ruling for spending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody an Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhouse, Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,920,000 =	„ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,497 0 10
Reserves and Rest	„	10,46,454 1 6
Deposits	„	92,51,365 10 1
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,71,812 12 5
Sundries	„	2,31,133 5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553 4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	7,75,940 5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,11,01,222 4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,48,531 9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	3,07,525 5 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.

Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.. Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algeria.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna.
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current accounts, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

MALINKRODT, Kirkcaldy, Scotland, High Class BOARDING SCHOOL, conducted by the FRAULEIN BRILL. Every Home comfort and individual attention combined with First-class Education. Entire charge of Indian Children. Climate bracing yet temperate.

Terms for Board and Education, 40 Guineas for Pupils under 12 years of age, above 12, 50 Guineas. Allowance made for Sisters.

References—Revd. Principal DOUGLAS, D. D., Glasgow; Revd. JAMES STALKER, D. D., Glasgow; Provost STOCK, Kirkcaldy; Revd. BRUCE BEGG, Kirkc

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,425
Bank of Bengal	40,000	800	all	11 pr. ct.	1,245
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75		16 p.c.	165
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	120,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	627
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India.....	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	315

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	680
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellasy S & W Co. Ld (Belgaum)	871	60	all	2 per ct.	35
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	35	790
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	30	525
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld ...	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Brittania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India...	2,000	500	500	60	1,580
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	740
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	910
Colm bafore S and W	2,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	655
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 x Rs15	665
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	660
Curri s bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs.25	525
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	1,000	500	500	dvd 25	555
Framjee Petit...	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	845
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	745
Hingunghat Mills	700	400	400	40	880
Howard	1,000	500	500	25	695
Ibrahim Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,295
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,295
Imperial Cotton	500	500	500	dvd Rs.20	450
Indian Manf. ...	960	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,385
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	600
James Greaves ...	1,100	500	500	25	680
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co., (Sowra) Balloo...	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	1291
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	30	575
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	505
Khangsa Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Manufactures	1,000	1,250	1,000	dvd Rs65	820
Leopold	3,800	150	103	dvd Rs.10	254
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,210
Mahalaxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	N	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	260
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,520
Maragon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	167½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 / 50	50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	510
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ltd).	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,420
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	760
Ripon Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,005 x/d
Samoon	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,300
Sholapore Mills	550	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	975
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta Jamnis...	1,212	250	250	dvRs 13½	375
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	205
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	635
Samoon and Alliance ...	2,000	60	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co...	900	1,000	1,000	60	400
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	340
en (shunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	5 0
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	715
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,80
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	c.	52

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	12 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,180
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	250	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	161½
Breslu Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	157½
Broach City Press Co., Ltd.	800	200	200	12	190
Colaba	800	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,295
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	570
Harvey and Sahapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	405 x/d
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.....	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	14)
Khangsaun.....	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	110
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	355
Mumma M	1,800	250	all	15	182½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	530
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	485
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samoon	300	500	500	30	525
Shri and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Statistical City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	200
Volkart.....	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs6	1,157½

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	1,750	100	100	15	380
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½ 12	40
Badham Pile..	5,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5 600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,356xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	12	212
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	21	346
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Mahasanee Isse Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Mascks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry ...	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	165
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	8	105
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2	490
Soundy & Co.:	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thrasher & Co	2,000	600	25	60	1,900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	125
Telephone Co.	9,000	25	100	dvd Rs1½	25

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Eagl h Gold	Rs. 27-3 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,, 27-3
Petin. Bar Gold, old	,, 27-3
Do. Do. new	,, 27-2
Australia tar Gold	,, 27-3
Bar Bar bar Gold	,, 27-3
Sovereigns	,, 15-9
Do. Drabous	,, 15-4
Silver	,, 29-4
Do. 2/3	,, 29-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, at noon.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Royal Bombay Golf Club, Blackheath Medal handicap.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse parade.
Special Lecture by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, MA., L.Th., John Connon School, 6-30 p.m. Subject: "The Kingdom of Christ."

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mount Tabor entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Melbourne entered the dock yesterday.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—Inspector Fleming, of the Chowpatty section, Bombay, has been transferred to the Poona City Police in place of Inspector Collis, who has gone to Europe on a leave of eighteen months.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 14th January, 1896, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 42, viz., 1s. 1 3-4d. per rupee.

SALE OF A SURAT GINNING FACTORY.—We are informed that the G nning Factory at Sayan (near Surat) of the New Mofussil Co., Ld., has been sold to Mr. Sorabjee Coovarjee Contractor of Surat. The bargain was settled by the directors yesterday.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered at the John Connon School, opposite the Queen's Statue, Esplanade, this evening, at 6-30, by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., L.Th. Subject:—"The Kingdom of Christ." Sin ing by a choir at 6-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China and Australia, per extra s. s. Melbourne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, Thursday. Only articles specially superscribed for transmission by this vessel will be forwarded.

FIRE AT DADUR ROAD.—About half-past two o'clock, yesterday morning, some grass bedding, which was lying in a shed, belonging to a Purdasee milkman, named Sitaising Gungadin, near the Municipal stables, Dadur Road, caught fire, but was at once put out by the neighbours and the police. The Nalgum manual was on the spot, but was not used. The originof the fire is att ributed to careless biddee smoking. The damage was nominal.

FIRE IN MARINE LINES.—Shortly after midnight the servants in the employ of Major Swann, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, in Marine Lines, discovered that a couple of saddles, two jhools, and some straps in the stables were on fire. They immediately put out th flames, but not before the saddles and other things had been destroyed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 300. The fire was probably due to carreles biddee smoking.

THEFT AT CLARE ROAD.—Dr. W. George, residing in Clare Road, left with his wife and children for Deolali on the 7th instant, locking the door of his house before his departur . On his return to Bombay, on the 12th instant, the doctor found his wardrobe forced open and wearing apparel and a few articles of gold and silver jewellery, valued at Rs. 75, missing. The complainant had discharged from his service a Soortee servant only a day previous to his departure for Deolali.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—A meeting of the members of the Cercle will be held, this evening, at the Cercle's Rooms, when Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., will read a paper in French on "The ceremony of Naojote", or the Investiture of the Sacred Thread amongst the Parsees." The programme of recitations includes monologues in French by Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Mr. J. Arranger, Mr. B. E. Punegar, and Mr. Jehangir B. D. Petit. All students of the French language are invited to the meeting.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....	Erin.....Godfrey
Overture	Occasional .....Muller
Valse	The Viennoise.....Czibulka
Selection.....	Gli Ultimi Giorni de Sull.....Farrari
Valse.....	Hansel and Gretel.....Bucalossi
Polka.....	Bon Vivante.....Godfrey

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ANIMALS' HOSPITAL.—On the first of December last, there were 107 bullocks, 29 horses and 7 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 83 bullocks, 31 horses and 20 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 67 bullocks, 41 horses, and 14 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Three cases among bullocks, 1 case among horses, and 7 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—14 horses, 4 bullocks, 1 cow, 15 dogs, 2 she-buffaloes, 3 cats, 2 fowls, 1 she-goat, 1 rabbit, 1 parrot and 1 goose.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Jolliffe brought up Janoo Gunaji, a servant in the employ of Vishnu Yeshwant, an assistant in the Bombay Company, and charged him with stealing, on Monday morning, a gold ornament, valued at Rs 55, belonging to his master. From the evidence adduced in court it appeared that Santabai, mistress of the accused, had occasion to go out for a few minutes, leaving her child in accused's care. On her return she was surprised to find the child alone. The servant was not there, and a gold ornament, which was on the person of the child when left in accused's care, was also missing. On a report being made to the police an investigation was made and the property was recovered from Rama Kanoo, a witness in the case, who was given it by the accused, and who had concealed the same in a loft. The accused pleaded guilty, but prayed for mercy. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNWELCOME INTRUDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Williamson charged Cassapa Samuel, a native Christian, before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with criminal trespass in that he entered the house of Mr. Paul Connell, foreman, employed at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Iron Foundry, and residing at Byculla. About half-past 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, complainant locked the door of his room and went out. About 8 o'clock in the evening a Goanese servant in the employ of the complainant, while sitting in the cook-room, heard a noise of someone knocking in the bed-room. He informed two police sepoys, and with them went into the bed-room, where they saw accused hiding under the vallance of the bed-stead. They lifted up the vallance and arrested the intruder, and on searching his person a chisel and an iron founder were discovered. On making an examination of the room a chest of drawers was found to be cracked on the top, showing that an attempt was made by the accused to break it open by means of the implement found in his possession, but before he could accomplish his object he was arrested. The magistrate convicted accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN A TRAM CAR.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wilkins brought up Suleman Jusab and Dewchand Khemchand on a charge of stealing Rs. 12 from the coat-pocket of Naroo Vithoo, on Monday evening. Complainant, a mill-hand, got into a tram-car at Pydhownie with his brother Babu, a lad, to go to Jacob's Circle. The accused were also travelling by the same car, and while the car entered Bapu Khote Street, the second accused engaged complainant's attention by talking on various subjects. While complainant and the second accused were both thus engaged in examining complainant's ticket the first accused took advantage of complainant being thus engaged, and took out the money from complainant's coat-pocket. Babu, complainant's brother, noticed the first accused stretch his hand to complainant's pocket. But he kept quiet until complainant discovered the loss, while fumbling in the pocket for a pie to give to a mendicant. He shouted out and told the conductor to stop the car as he was robbed. The car was stopped, and a police sepoy was called. The person of the accused was searched, and the stolen money was found with the second accused. Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended the first, and Mr. Mehervaid the second accused. The magistrate having framed charges of theft and abetment of theft against the first and the second accused respectively, evidence was called for the defence. In disposing of the case, his Worship said that he saw no reason to disbelieve the evidence for the prosecution, which was not over-ridden by the evidence for the defence. The accused were convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Although over 300 additional workmen have been recently taken on at Devonport Dockyard, and 400 mechanics are working overtime, the officials will be unable to complete their programme of work by the dates specified by the Admiralty. The dates of the completion of the second-class cruisers Talbot, Arrogant, and Furious, and the sloops Algerine and Phœnix have been postponed; but the first-class battleship Renown is to be completed at the earliest possible date, as the Admiralty are desirous that she shall be ready for commissioning by July next. Over 850 shipwrights are now engaged on this vessel.

"SEE "Practical Engineer" for advertisements on Engineering Specialties.

PRACTICAL Engineer Pocket-book for 1896. 1s. 6d., post free. A marvel of cheapness. All newsagents.

PRACTICAL Engineer. Practical articles of a practical men. 2d. weekly. 6, Victoria Approach, Manchester.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A SUIT AGAINST A MAHARAJAH'S BROTHER.

EZEKIEL ISAAC REUBIN VS. MAHARAJAH KISHORESING.

THE defendant is brother of the Maharajah of Jodhpore. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, applied for a postponement of the hearing on the ground that the summons addressed to the defendant had not been returned as served. His lordship, therefore, postponed the suit for a month.

REVIEW OF JUDGMENT REFUSED.

HAJEE MEEYA BALLOO MEEYA PATHAN AND ANOTHER VS. VITHALKACAT BHUT AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Peace, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied that the decision of his lordship given on the 6th inst., dismissing the suit with costs, be set aside, and that the suit be restored to the list of causes for trial; or that a review of judgment be granted. The plaintiffs are trustees of the wakfnamah of the late Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Moosajee, made in 1874, and a portion of the property was the property referred to in this case. The plaintiffs had been attending to the case; but on the 6th inst., when it was on the board, one of them suddenly got ill, and the other was waiting for the former to come to his house in order that both of them might drive together to the court-house, so that when they arrived, they found that the suit had been dismissed in their absence ten minutes previously. The learned counsel said the plaintiffs only remedy now was by review or by appeal. They really wished to proceed with the suit and desired to obtain a review of the decree. The court could not desire that any suit should be decided in the absence of the parties.

His lordship said the case did not come under the section for the restoration of cases to the board, and they must proceed under the section for review of judgment.

Mr. Macpherson read the affidavits of one of the plaintiffs and of Mr. Peace to explain their non-appearance on the 6th inst. The learned counsel did not deny that there was a certain amount of remissness, which was not unusual in such cases; but it might be atoned for by the plaintiffs paying the costs of the day. They were really anxious to prosecute the matter. The court could not say that there was an absence of bona fides. If section 102 was inapplicable, the matter might be taken up under the section for review of judgment.

Mr. Maaker, for the defendants, opposed the application. He submitted that under section 102, it was an application for the restoration of the suit to the board; and if it was granted, every plaintiff might come and ask his suit to be restored, and thus harass the defendant.

His lordship, without hearing Mr. Manker further in the matter, remarked that the case did not come under section 102; because the counsel had opened the case and stated that his client was not in attendance. There was no sufficient ground for restoring the case to the board. One of the plaintiffs, if the other was ill, might have attended or might have sent word to the attorney or counsel. His lordship did not feel inclined to grant a review of judgment, and dismissed the application with costs.

A SUIT AGAINST AN ARAB MERCHANT.

GHELLA CULLIANJEE VS. SHAIK ESSA BIN KHALIFFA.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Ismathaun, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,695-12-9, due on two promissory notes executed by the defendant. The first of the notes was passed on the 3rd December 1893, and the second was passed for Rs. 9,245 on the 30th May, 1894. A sum of Rs. 6,000 had been paid on account of the second note, leaving the balance now sued for. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 4,695-12-9 with interest and costs.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN EXECUTOR.

GOKULDAS KOREJEE AND OTHERS VS VUSSONJEE HEERJEE.

The petitioners in this case are executors named in the will of Thacker Thackersey Kallianjee, who died in Bombay on the 18th May, 1893. The available assets of the deceased's estate were under the value of Rs. 13,500. He left him surviving as his next of kin his paternal uncle, Purshotum Hemraj, residing in Kathiawar. The petitioners prayed that probate of the deceased's will might be granted to them, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. Starling and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bhalchandra and Kanga, appeared for the caveator Vussonjee Heerjee.

The caveator, a paternal cousin of the deceased, said that the deceased, when he made the alleged will, was extremely ill and feeble, and wholly incapable of understanding what he was doing, and that the will put forward was a writing, to which what purported to be his signature was attempted to be got made by one of the executors Damodhar Madhavjee, by holding his hand immediately before his death. Mr. Khanderao Morojee, solicitor, and his clerk were brought to the residence of the deceased by Damodar a few minutes before he was placed on his death-bed. The document put forward by the petitioners showed that the deceased made two abortive attempts to make his signature, and that, at the third attempt, Damodar held his hand, and that not one single letter of the alleged signature war legible.

The hearing of the matter was proceeded with during the day.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A SENTENCE OF TWENTY YEARS REDUCED TO TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

IMPERATRIX VS. DADA WALAD BURHANBHAI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, on the 21st September last, found the accused guilty, under section 366 of the Indian Penal Code, of kidnapping Vari, wife of Balla, and also Sari, wife of Rama, in order to force or seduce them to illicit intercourse with him, and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, or to an aggregate term of twenty years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences having been consecutive, the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Unwin remarked in his judgment that the girl Vari was proved to be no more than thirteen years old, while the other girl Sari was only about eleven. Both girls, simultaneously with a Koli girl, named Chandri, were suddenly missing from their village at dawn on the 25th of June last. Six days later they were discovered at the house of Sari's uncle in another village 39 miles off. The accused's house was found locked during a portion of the time. Upon the statements of the three girls, the accused's house was searched a few days afterwards, and a purse, containing Rs. 140, a coarse blanket, and two dhotis were found; and he was taken into custody for kidnapping. His defence was that the tales of the three girls were mere "banavat," or a farrago of falsehood, the whole village bearing enmity against him. The evidence of four witnesses dispelled all reasonable doubts from the mind of the Sessions Judge that the girls had told the substantial truth. Only their own consciences, an overpowering sense of their own weak and ignorant youth, folly, and credulity, shame and dishonour, could have impelled them, said the Sessions Judge, to confess all that they miserably suffered at the accused's lust between Pimpree and the jungle spot where he abandoned them. In the far-reaching potential harmfulness of their remoter consequences, Mr. Unwin remarked, offences like those of the accused against the young girls unquestionably outstripped those of downright murder. With all the means of remarrying, and living with more than one wife if he chose, this man had deliberately preferred (the Sessions Judge added) to make himself a pest to his neighbourhood by cunningly debauching and defiouring the immature girls, and basely mating the wives of others. Mr. Unwin therefore awarded him the full sentence provided for his offence in each case, and sentenced him to an aggregate term of twenty years' rigorous imprisonment.

Since the passing of the sentences, Mr. Unwin said, the Public Prosecutor had called his attention to section 35, Criminal Procedure Code, whence it appears that a sentence in excess of seven years in each case is illegal; a point which, Mr. Unwin admitted, escaped him at the time. But, he added, as it would be equally illegal to revise or correct the sentences already pronounced, he left the matter for disposal on appeal to or revision by the High Court.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the court's judgment on the appeal, said: We are of opinion that the statements of the two girls as to the prisoner carnally knowing them are not to be trusted, being uncorroborated and apparently inconsistent with the conduct of the girls and the prisoner, who went together to two respectable houses. The girls reached Ghet anode's house and made no complaint; and no medical evidence supports their story. We think the prisoner agreed with them to take them to their relations' house. We change the convictions to section 363; and pass on each head a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment, thus reducing the sentence to two years.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which delicately cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfum ers. Wholesale Depot 13, Fassingdon Road London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE latest information from the Kachin, Punitive Expeditionary Force is dated the 5th January. About sixty guns have been captured, without opposition from the enemy. The report that the second section had reached Theatmoo is apparently correct.

OUT of a total of 48,783 servants of all grades in the Postal Department on 31st March, 1895, 1,535, or 3·14 per cent, had insured their lives under the Postal Life Insurance scheme, and, as in previous years, the percentage was highest in the grades of supervising officers.

THE question of the transfer of the Chittagong Division of Bengal to Assam still bangs fire. Statistics are now being prepared at Shillong showing what extra establishment would be needed in case the transfer were made.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVIS has taken over the office of Principal Medical Officer, Peshawar District, from Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Seaman, and the latter officer has been granted two months' leave.

THE Madras Railway trafic receipts for the week ended 4th January 1896 were for passengers, etc. Rs. 95,105, and for goods etc., Rs. 85,331 other earnings (estimated) Rs. 32,000. making altogether Rs. 2,436, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 252-14-5. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 229,005-8-4 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 272-10-0.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Among the Nairs of Malabar a curious old custom prevails which prevents Nair women of Nort Malabar from coming into the south across the Korapaja river, which is the physical barrier between the southern and northern portions of the district. Those who broke this rule were in former times treatened with social ostracism. Of late, however, there have been a few instances where the custom has been practically opposed in spite of the frowns of the orthodox. The latest incident occurred some days ago, when a Nair gentlemen, of good family, brought his wife, who belongs to the north, across this stream. Many leading Nairs in both parts of the district have approved of his action, and Mrs. Grundy has not had the courage to say anything. The country needs social reformers of this stamp, who will act and not merely talk."

SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK'S term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will not expire, in the ordinary course of things, till March next year, but the Punjabis are already on the tip-toe of expectation as to his successor. Some give the appointment away to Sir Frederick Fryer, Chief Commissioner of Burma, and others to Mr. Mackworth Young, at present British Resident in Mysore, while a third party seem to think that Mr. C. M. Rivaz, Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, would be returned by an overwhelming majority if the candidates went to the poll. Any way, it is early days yet to say to whom the appointment will go.

THE Seventh Series of Calcutta Paperchases held on Thursday evening says a local paper will be remembered for the unusual number of "croppers." Mr. Rees, Mr. Toynbee, and Captain Pollen being, I regret to say, more or less injured. It was only last week that a reference was made to Mr. Ree's horsemanship, and to his having broken bones before; and he is unfortunate in having dislocated his collor-bone again. Mr. Toynbee got a slight concussion, and Captain Pollen has been more seriously damaged than was at first thought.

AT Amiens a judgment of an extremely rare character has been delivered by a court-martial. Sergeant Mansard, of the 77th Line, was charged with deserting and absconding to Belgium, and the fact was not denied, yet he was acquitted, and not only acquitted, but complimented by the President upon his distinguished services to his country. It appears that the sergeant's desertion took place a long time ago. He had exceeded his leave of absence and was afraid to face the consequences, hence his flight abroad. Since then, however, being overcome with remorse, he returned to France, enlisted under an assumed name in the Foreign Legion, and distinguished himself in the Tonquin expedition. During the campaign he was specially mentioned in despatches for having, under a heavy fire, rescued a wounded comrade who was about to be beheaded by a body of Black Flags.

ALTHOUGH it is generally understood that the Russian Government contemplate the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar at the close of the century, it has not yet been decided whether the reform shall be effected suddenly and entirely or by a gradual process. The latter scheme consists in omitting the first twelve leap-years after 1900, and the change from the old style to the new would in this way cover a period of 48 years. There are now twelve days difference, but in 1900 there will be thirteen days, and this unlucky or fatalistic number has not a little weight with superstitious Slavs who have hitherto been opposed to a reform of the Julian Calendar. If the graduated plan be adopted there will be only nine days difference on the 1st of March, 1908, on the same date in 1912 eight days, and so on during every recurring fourth year until 1944, when the reform will be accomplished. It is, however, by no means certain whether this plan will be adopted, or the more sudden and radical change. The majority are in favour of the latter, whilst the former scheme promises to receive less opposition from the ecclesiastical authorities, and is not calculated to shock the popular sentiment so violently as the sudden reform.

A SCHEME of compulsory public education is one of the chief and foremost aims of the Reform Party in Russia, but no new departure in this direction is likely to be taken before the retirement of the present and aged Minister of Public Instruction, Count Delyanoff, who belongs to the old school of Conservative and retrogressive Russian statesmen. He was for many years the coadjutor and disciple of the late Count Tolstoi, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, and subsequently Minister of the Interior, who was firmly convinced that popular education would bring about the utter ruin and demoralisation of the Russian masses.

M. DENNERY has, a Paris correspondent says, been apprised in a charming letter from the Minister of Public Instruction that he has been promoted to the grade of Commander of the Legion of Honour for his rare services as an educator of the democracy. His dramas, says the Minister, please the most educated and go straight to the hearts of the simple-minded. No dramatic writer of the age has been more alive to the eternal principle of justice that underlies human affairs. What author has ever roused more generous indignation at injustice and the vices that come from a bad heart? The Government felt that in promoting M. Dennery they not only recognised literary and artistic talent of a very high order, but their indebtedness to a public benefactor.

WRITING on the comparative indifference to Christmas evinced by the London shops, the *Westminster Gazette* says:—It really looks as if the legendary aspect of Christmas were fading away, and its associations were to be limited to the pleasures of the table. Probably on no provious Dec. 20 has London been so empty of evergreens. The absence of holly and ivy in the shop windows is quite remarkable, and it looks as if it were not by the favour of the mistletoe-boughs that kissing would come this year. The truth is that as population tends to centralise, as London, Liverpool, and Manchester grow, in their increasing circumferences, more and more out of proportion to England itself, so when the holiday season comes it is from cities and not to them that people flock. The railways and the seaside hotel keepers coin money in the last week of the year, and, as a fact, the shopkeepers lose it. If it is bad for trade, it is good for hygiene. It would seem that every year we are becoming, in the bulk of our population, more addicted to sports and open air life. It seems a paradox, but we are becoming so just in proportion as the country is depopulated and the cities overcrowed. As a single item it would be interesting to know how many thousands more young men, and indeed young women, will enjoy a spin on their bicycles this Christmas than in the last week of last year.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1896.

15.—Meeting of the Legislative Council, in Council Hall, Secretariat; Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Blackheath Medal Handicap; Bombay Light Horse Parade.
16.—Bombay Foxhounds meet at Jackal Club.
18.—Bombay

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.

THE tardy receipt of the figures from New York enables us to give our weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton. The amount of Cotton in sight in New York last Friday was 5,150,009 bales, compared with five millions visible at the end of the previous week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	141,000	211,000	143,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	54,000	152,000	141,000
" " Continent	57,000	114,000	97,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,644,000	5,492,000	4,148,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,093,000	1,977,000	1,745,000
" " to Continent do.	1,230,000	1,921,000	1,381,00
" Stock in the Ports	1,070,000	1,135,000	1,131,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	4,100,000	4,305,080	4,59..840
" " Surats	218,000	125,330	165,280

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	1,116,000	1,300,290	1,413,380
" London	6,000	8,000	7,000
American Afloat	150,.00	473,000	40,1,000
East Indian "	8,009	10,000	10,000
Total	1,280,000	1,800,290	1,830,380
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 19-32d.	3 1-16d.	4 7-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3½d.	2½d.	3½d.
Difference	27-32d.	7-16d.	1 1-16d

Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening reported a further advance of ¼ in Consols, at 106 3-8; French Rentes in Paris remaining at 101¼ with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·24½. The market rate of discount was again put up 1-8d., say, to 1¼ per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper being unchanged, at 1½ per cent. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent. to 116. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 to £61¼. That of Bar Silver was unchanged at 30 9-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was ¼ cent. cheaper at 66¼ cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 dollars.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37[illegible]-8s. per 416 lbs., business done, time of shipment not given, to Antwerp, tone of the market steady.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 9-16d. per lb.; Arrivals being 1-64d. to 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 27-64d. for January deliveries, and 4 3-8d. for May-June. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower, at 8¼ cents; and April Futures were 5 points lower, at 8·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals to date, and those in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	18,000	53,000	27,000
Two days' do.	35,000	78,000	47,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895	3,679,000	5,568,000	4,493,000

Cotton here has been unchanged to-day in a steady market. Exporters have bought only 150 Kamptee, at Rs. 194; but the Mills have taken 1,700 bales in all, consisting of 600 Bengal, at Rs. 155-72; 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 192; 200 each, of Karanja, at Rs. 205; and Julgaun, at Rs. 195; 100 each, of Nuggur, at Rs. 195; and Barsee Ginned, at Rs. 214; and 100 old Sheagaum, at Rs. 166 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The usual moderate export business has been reported in these markets to-day, the tone of the former having been firm, and that of the latter steady, with prices all unchanged in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	19,772 bales.
Wheat	15,663 cwts.
Linseed	1,922 "
Rapeseed	856 "
Gingellyseed	10,960 "
Groundnuts	14,680 "
Castorseed	1,871 "
Rice	5,771 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Some business has been done for open ports, for March shipment, at 13s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s, 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-32d. to 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount being placed at the former rate: also some ready at 1s. 2 1-32d. to a fair extent, the rate then becoming 1s. 2 1-8d. and 1s. 2 1-16d., respectively, at which again a little was reported. For Bank Paper we have heard of no enquiry, and the market closed quiet but steady, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-32d.	"
Credits Do.	1s. 2 1-8d.	"
Francs Do.	1'49	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again to-day, and 104 7-8 has been the cash quotation throughout, with 104¾ named for the next settling day; but as closing rates hardened, leaving off 1-8 per cent. higher.

SHARES.—This market has remained very quiet to-day, and the following are the only changes in our list this evening, viz., an advance of Rs. 20, in Central India Mill shares; of Rs. 19, in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 15, in Oriental; of Rs. 10, in David; and of Rs. 5, each, in Coorla, Howard and Bullough Swadeshi, and Manockjee Petit; and a decline of Rs. 5, in Empress; and Re. 1¼, in Mazagon. In Presses New Berars have advanced Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous shares Kemp and Co. are Rs. 6 higher.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th January 1896 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	.....	800
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	.....	46
For previous weeks of half-year.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	500	300	.....	800
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*	529	509	2	1,040
Per mile of Ry do.	31	29	.....	60
Total to corresponding date do.	529	509	2	1,040

* Including Supplementary.

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 240
Ditto to date ..... " 240

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th January 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,61,000	2,38,000	4,000	4,03,000
Or per mile of Railway	96	142	2	240
For previous weeks of half-year.	...	..	..	..
Total for 1 week	1,61,000	2,38,000	4,000	4,03,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year †	1,63,450	4,05,311	45,822	6,14,583
Per mile of Ry do.	98	242	27	367
Total to corresponding date do.	1,63,450	4,05,311	45,822	6,14,583

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2,11,583
Ditto to date ..... " 2,11,583
* Includes Rs. 25,000 on account of haulage and hire of Postal Vehicles.
† Including Supplementary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GODFREY—January 9, at Plas Newydd, High Ground, Bangalore, the wife of C H Godfrey, Esq., of a daughter.
REEVES—January 6, at Pathankote, the wife of Mr H E Reeves, of a son.

DEATH.

HEINIG—January 4, at Calcutta, at the age of 3 years and 25 days, Enid Muriel the dearly-loved daughter of Mary and Robert Heinig, Forest Department, Bengal.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1896.

IN referring a short time ago to the insinuations of Lancashire deputations and Lancashire papers that the Bombay Millowners would keep the Government of India waiting as long as possible for their views on the cotton duties questions, we pointed out that the reply asked for by Government could not be given without full and due consideration, and that the Association would have to answer in detail the voluminous arguments that have been presented by experts on the other side. The reply, which is now in the hands of the Government of India, appears in the special supplement we give to-day, and all who read it will find that the document in itself is a full vindication of the Association against so baseless a charge. To say nothing of other representations, the principal compilation now replied to—the "Case for Lancashire" written at the suggestion of Sir Henry Fowler—occupied more than six weeks in preparation. The Lancashire memorials were officially sent to the Millowners' Association on November 11 last, and their reply is dated January 7th, so that if we exclude the Christmas holidays, we find that the drafting and preparation of their reply only occupied the same amount of time as that taken by the Joint Committee of Lancashire spinners and operatives in making out the case for the changes in the existing incidence that they so eagerly desire. This fact is the more noteworthy as a refutation of the suggestion that the Millowners desired to cause delay by taking a mean advantage, since the memorial, unlike most of the Lancashire documents, is full of carefully collected facts and sound arguments. Mr. John Marshall has framed a good many representations to Government in his capacity as secretary to the two most important commercial associations of this city, but he has never penned a more able or convincing document than this. It goes so fully and completely into the whole question that for the present attention must be confined to its constructive rather than its controversial side. Some weeks ago we gave our readers a brief forecast of the general line which the Millowners' Association was prepared to adopt, and it will therefore be no news to them to learn that Mr. Marshall, while successfully traversing the representations made by Lancashire, suggests on behalf of the Association the exemption from duty of all imported yarns of 20s and under, and goods made from such yarns, and to excise Indian goods woven from yarn over 20s instead of the yarn only as hitherto. Nominally, this course would place Lancashire and Bombay on an identical footing in regard to the cotton duties. But actually it would give the former an advantage over the latter, since the Indian Millowners have to pay import duty on the dutiable stores used. It has been computed that this duty is equivalent to a tax of three pies per pound of yarn, or in six annas ·21 per cent. on the value of the yarn; while the duty on stores consumed in the weaving of cotton is put at ·25 per cent., making a total of nearly half per cent. advantage to the Lancashire spinner in the matter of taxation. The main contention of the Bombay manufacturers, however, has all along been that no real competition exists in counts of 20s and under, and they are acting with perfect consistency when they announce that they are prepared, for the sake of removing the slightest legitimate ground of complaint on the part of Lancashire, to accept an arrangement whereby importers of this class of goods will have an advantage of one-half per cent. over them in the matter of taxation. At the same time they express the opinion—and support it by figures which cannot be gainsaid—that the inequality of which Lancashire complains is far more apparent than real, and that from a strictly business point of view no modification of the existing method of levying excise is called for. They simply make the suggestion for the modifications we have stated as a means of closing a long and unedifying controversy.

The forecast we gave of the proposals contained in the Millowners' representation—proposals that have also met with the acceptance of the Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce—was wired to the *Times*, and the papers which have sinced reached us from home, show that our forecast attracted considerable attention in Lancashire. The *Manchester Guardian* has remarked in regard thereto that "import duties even if effectively countervailed by excise will increase the cost of Lancashire goods to the Indian consumer and proportionately handicap the trade; and the pernicious principle of indirect taxation as a means of meeting Budget deficits will have been definitely re-established in India." This comment conveniently ignores the fact that under the proposed arrangement the increase in the cost of Lancashire goods will be even more than counterbalanced by the increase in the cost of the products of the Indian mills. It is simply begging the question for Manchester writers, when their arguments against the existing incidence of the duties are met in a spirit of the fullest and fairest compromise possible, to evade the issue and hark back to the general question of the economic soundness or otherwise of import duties. In their latest representations, as in previous ones, the Millowners disavow any partiality for import duties, and state that "they would gladly see them abolished now and for ever." But opinions of this kind have to be relegated to the background when confronted by hard facts, and the existing financial situation puts out of court for the time being the fulfilment of the desires entertained by the manufacturers of Bombay as well as by their Lancashire contemporaries for the repeal of the duties. "If the cotton duties are to go," writes Mr. Marshall, "it is evident it must only be simultaneously with the abolition of import duties on other ordinary articles of trade, and of such a change the financial position permits of no immediate hope." The Manchester paper dislikes the prospect of a continuance of "the pernicious principle of indirect taxation," but does not suggest any alternative tax to obviate its necessity. Neither does the Millowners' Association, for the simple reason that it is very hard to find a suggestion of real practical value. The system of indirect taxation may be "pernicious," but it suits the Indian taxpayer far better than other methods which political economists of the Manchester school regard as more sound. In proof of the inherent preference given by the Native householder to the system denounced by the Lancashire press, we may point to the tenacity with which the municipalities of this Presidency, and indeed of all parts of India, cling to the levy of octroi dues, when advised by Government to abolish them, and put direct taxes in their place. As Mr Marshall points out in the reply of the Millowners, import duties have many advantages as a means of raising revenue in a country like India. He rightly observes that they are collected easily and cheaply without being in any way inquisitorial or harassing to the people, and they are light and equitable in their incidence. It is indeed one of the most important features of the whole question that they are cheerfully paid by the natives of this country, and to impose taxation of a direct character in order to repeal them would lead to grave, not to say dangerous, discontent throughout India.

The organ of Lancashire opinion to which we have alluded further remarks that "an abundant crop of Customs House disputes" may be anticipated from the proposed rearrangement, and asks how are the tax collectors to ascertain that any of the vast number of bales and cases of cotton goods that enter India are absolutely below 20s. It is from this side of the water that such an objection would most reasonably come, for if some dutiable Lancashire imports escape duty, the rival products of the Indian mills will be proportionately handicapped. But on questions of this kind an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory, and therefore evidence as to the experience gained in past years when duties were limited to certain counts is the best way of ascertaining how far the prospect of goods escaping duty is tenable. In this representation we have it on the authority of a gentleman who has been Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for many years that the difficulties apprehended in Manchester were not found to be insuperable in 1878, when, with the limit of exemption fixed at 30s the difficulty of distinguishing the counts was far greater. "However," writes Mr. Marshall, "the imports of this class of goods and yarns are so small and will continue to be so small, notwithstanding the substitution bugbear, that the necessity for giving a decision would seldom arise." These remarks effectually dispose of the only objection which, so far as we are aware, has been urged in Lancashire against the proposed method of re-adjustment on its merits. In fact, the *Manchester Guardian* goes so far as to virtually admit that the modifications suggested will remove the protective features of the duties. It mournfully adds, however, that it is a delusion to suppose that the said removal of the protective features of the duties "will leave the financial, industrial or commercial position healthy or even tolerable." This cue will probably be taken up by the the Manchester merchants generally, and when the Millowners' representation has reached them they will do their best to persuade Lord George Hamilton that no expedient of the kind can fully meet their wants, and that anything short of repeal of the duties will place them at a disadvantage as compared with Bombay. The men of Lancashire have throughout the whole agitation shown themselves to be very capable controversialists, but we believe that they will find it extremely difficult to gainsay either the facts or the arguments so tellingly advanced by Mr. Marshall. It would be by far the wisest course on their part to accept the very fair compromise which the Millowners and the Chambers of Commerce advocate, as embodying the fullest concessions to their prejudices against the duties that can be made, under existing financial conditions. They have been solemnly assured both by the late and the present Government that as soon as the exigencies of the Indian exchequer permit, the duties shall be repealed, and with these pledges in view they should now rest content with an arrangement which their leading organ has described as "calculated to remove the protective features of the duties."

REUTER'S telegrams are becoming as reassuring as the joint cablegram of the Australian Governments to Lord Salisbury. We learn to-day that the United States cannot do without British help. President Cleveland has asked the Colonial Office to take thought for the safety of five American citizens who have been compromised in the rising at Johannesburg. This request for friendly help is not unnaturally regarded as an indication of a desire to let bygones be bygones, and leave Venezuela to look after her own frontier. Then we have Mr. Pulitzer, the distinguished Hungarian who owns, edits, and runs the *New York World*, telegraphing to Mr Cecil Rhodes to be of good heart, as Great Britain is bound to resist German intermeddling in South Africa, that the British Empire will have America by her side, and the peace of the world will last while the sun and moon endure. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, apparently stimulated by this trumpet blast from the West, has announced to the citizens of Kimberley that his political career, so far from being ended, is now only just about to begin. This may mean that the South African Napoleon will proceed to carry out a design long attributed to him, and transfer his overmastering energies to English soil. He is credited with a determination to be Prime Minister of England, and bring about a Federation, not indeed of the world, of which the poet dreamed, but of the British Empire, which is the next thing to it. If the stream of destiny should carry Mr. Cecil Rhodes to the House of Commons, his commanding personality will exercise a potent influence in Imperial politics. Meanwhile, the evidences accumulate, of a general appeasement which a few days ago appeared hopeless. We are told that Lord Salisbury has brought about more cordial relations with France by a prompt settlement of old disputes. The statement is vague to a degree, for we are not told which of the long-standing disputes with the Republic have been now settled out of hand. It is not pretended that all differences in that quarter have been removed, but if it be possible to heal some sores, there is no reason why the process should not be completed with gratifying promptitude, especially when a good understanding with our nearest neighbour comes to be regarded, as it unquestionably is, the first step to a rapprochement with the Dual Alliance. There is nothing cynical in the suggestion that the undisguised anxiety of Germany to establish cordial, not to say intimate, relations with Russia and her ally, and the eagerness with which the Emperor William manifested his sympathy with President Kruger, had something to do with this prompt settlement of the old disputes with France. It is a further symptom of the tendency of the hour that the British fleet has left (Salonica, bound for Malta—not for the Dardanelles, as the Armenian Committee hoped and urged. For the present, at all events, the Eastern Question is hung up, and we shall probably hear nothing more of the many plans recently proposed for the partition of the Ottoman Empire, until the snow melts in the Macedonian mountains and the revolutionary bands take its place. President Kruger evidently believes that we are on the eve of a sort of pocket Millennium, which may last at all events for a few weeks or months. He has urged the Boers and Uitlandto forget and foregive, and live together in amity. Commandeering has been stopped; which means that the Transvaal farmers have been permitted to return to their agricultural pursuits. The ubiquitous Minister of the South African Republic at the Hague, who was last heard of at Berlin, telegraphing to Brussels that the autonomy of the Boer State must be secured and that Germany was of the same opinion, is now in Paris, and speaks in quite a different key. He is satisfied that all is well, and states that there is no thought of denouncing the Convention of 1884, which places the direction of the foreign affairs of the State in the hands of the British Government. That statement is in its way satisfactory; but it does not say that the question of annulling the Convention has not been raised. Of course, that question, like any other, admits of two answers—a negative as well as an affirmative—and there can be little doubt as to which will be given. Sufficient for the day are the telegrams thereof. All over the planet things are beginning to look less gloomy, and the prospect of a happy New Year grows brighter even before we are half through January. As we go to press we learn that the Indian Cotton Duties will not be totally repealed! Which is a mercy, seeing that—as we have predicted months ago—the Cabinet have resolved that at the earliest moment they will "do something to relieve the position of Lancashire Manufacturers"—who have votes in Parliament.

THE Department of Revenue and Agriculture has this week issued a statistical report on coffee and tea cultivation in India. It shows that at the end of the official year there were 289,080 acres of land under coffee and 422,551 under tea. Of the coffee land with the exception of, roughly, eleven thousand acres in Burma, the whole is in Southern India, ninety per cent. of it being concentrated in the hilly region above the south-western coast, where the rainfall is heavy and the climate generally approximate to that of the coffee-bearing area of Ceylon. The coffee crop fluctuates very greatly, so much so indeed that even in South India many growers abandon it for the less precarious cultivation of tea. In one district the yield was 472 lbs. the acre, in another a hundred and four, and in yet another as little as seventy-six. We do not wonder, therefore, that coffee-growing is readily forsaken. Coffee cultivation finds employment for about a hundred and fifty thousand hands; tea for half-a-million, tea requiring much more labour than coffee in the picking and preparation of the leaves for the market. There is unfortunately no trustworthy or complete record of the prices of Indian coffee, but generally speaking it is found to be about five shillings less than that of the Ceylon produce. The prices of Indian tea have risen gradually in the past five years, and have a tendency still to rise. The average consumption of all tea in India seems to be about seven million pounds, of which 4½ millions are Indian and 2½ millions are foreign. Ceylon provides India with nearly a million pounds of the foreign tea imported, and it is remarkable that this consumption comes to only 0·024lb. per head of the population according to the census of 1891,—one-fortieth of a pound. The Indian consumption of tea per head is exceeded by the United Kingdom more than two hundred times. Indeed, the consumption of tea in India is shown to be to a substantial extent due to the European population

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

NOT TO BE TOTALLY REPEALED.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the Indian Government is not expected to decide upon the exact course to be followed relative to the cotton duties until replies from the Chambers of Commerce are received.

There is no reason to doubt that the Government will do something at the earliest moment to relieve the position of the Lancashire manufacturers.

Meanwhile the reports current of the total repeal of the cotton duties at present contemplated are unfounded.

THE TENSION IN GERMANY ABATING.

The German press is calmer in discussing the Transvaal question, and the tension is abating.

THE ARRESTS AT JOHANNESBURG.

The Uitlanders arrested include the managers of the principal firms connected with the Rand and five prominent Americans.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S POLICY.

BERLIN, JAN. 13.

The *Cologne Gazette* ridicules the story telegraphed to London by the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent here regarding the Emperor William having replied to an autograph letter from the Queen. The *Gazette* adds that anyhow the Emperor has not departed an inch from the policy of his advisers.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE LEVANT.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The British Fleet has left Salonica. The division under Admiral Seymour is bound for Malta.

PROTECTION OF AMERICANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

At the request of the United States Government, Mr. Chamberlain has instructed Sir Hercules Robinson to protect the Americans arrested by the Boers in the same manner as British subjects. This is regarded as evidence of better relations between the British and American Governments.

THE TRANSVAAL MINISTER INTERVIEWED.

PARIS, JAN. 14.

The Transvaal Minister at the Hague, who is now in Paris, has been interviewed and expressed his opinion that all was ending well, and that there was no thought of denouncing the Convention of 1884.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Lord Salisbury's resolve to publish the Venezuela documents has had an excellent effect in America, where a direct settlement between Great Britain and Venezuela is desired.

ANOTHER ITALIAN VICTORY IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, JAN. 13.

Advices from Abyssinia state that the Italians have again brilliantly repulsed the Shoans at Makaleh.

THE HEALTH OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy is now decidedly stronger, and is allowed to attend to a certain amount of official work.

TOTAL REPEAL OF COTTON DUTIES.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, says the *Statesman*, we have strong reason for believing that the complete repeal of the Cotton Duties at a very early date has already been decided on.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT.

The Indian Evidence Act has been fully drafted, and will be ready for introduction before the end of the current month.

INCREASE OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY RESERVE.

Legislation will very shortly be commenced in connection with a Bill to provide for the addition of two crores of rupees to the Currency Reserve of India.

THE LEGAL MEMBERSHIP.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie D. E. S. Chalmers, County Court Judge of Birmingham, as Legal Member of the Council, in succession to Sir Alexander Miller. Mr. Chalmers was in the Indian Civil Service from 1860 to 1871. He has held the appointment of Counsel to the Board of Trade, and has acted as Chief Justice of Gibraltar, and as Commissioner of Assizes.

THE ARMY DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

The Governmene of India's despatch relating to the Army Distribution Scheme will be sent this week to the Secretary of State.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this evening.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin, left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta arrived here this evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 13.

The Hall Line steamer Worseley Hall left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 14.

Mail steamer Rosetta, from China, arrived.

Mail steamer Oceana, from Australia, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 13th inst., and is expected to arrive here on Saturday, the 18th, about noon.

The Bombay-Japan Line Steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras..... 32d.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 106 3-8

3 per cent. Rentes 101½

2½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 116

2½ per cent. Rupee Paper..... 61½

Bar Silver 30 9-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 13.

10 p.m. ... 75°4

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14.

6 a.m. ... 69°4
10 a.m. ... 75°3
2 p.m. ... 84°2
4 p.m. ... 83°4

THE SITUATION IN GOA.

A BRUSH WITH THE REVOLTERS IN SATARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 12.

It was reported, a short time ago, that the Duke of Oporto had an encounter with the revolters in Satary, and the expeditionary force defeated them, after killing many and taking some prisoners. It now appears that the result of the engagement, which took place at Querim, has been as much misrepresented as the famous victory of Captain Gomes da Costa at Sanquelim. The Prince, with his expeditionary force, was allowed to pass through Satary as far as Nanuz, without firing a shot, and if his Highness had remained content with the cheap victory, and had shown consideration to the people, by whom he was allowed to pass without being harassed, real pacification would have been accomplished, and the expeditionary force would have returned with a cheap victory. It appears, however, that the Commander-in-Chief decided to destroy the villages by fire to annihilate the enemy. The houses and the plantations of nearly a dozen villagers were totally destroyed, but innocent victims were burnt in the conflagration. It is unnecessary to say that the ferocious instincts of the semi-civilised people of Satary, hitherto kept under control in homage to the Royal Prince, burst out with a savagery that understands no fear. The revolters advanced in a body, and attacked the force under the Duke of Oporto at Querim. The garrison was surprised, and losing their presence of mind the soldiers began to fly in every direction. The Commander-in-Chief ordered them to fall in three times, but the panic was so great that before they could be brought together the enemy disappeared without leaving any trace. The result of the combat was that 25 soldiers were killed and 12 wounded, the latter including Mr. Jose de Sabugosa, A.-D.-C. of the Duke. The terror was so great that during the whole night the garrison was kept on guard duty. The buglers and advance guards, about half-a-mile round, were posted to prevent any further surprise, and the expeditionary force returned the next morning to Pangim. During the stay of the expedition at Satary, a blacksmith from Mandrem, 4 workmen and 2 European soldiers, while repairing the wall of the Fort, were killed by the enemies with bullets without knowing whence the shot came. Mr. Atmaram Telings, having met a sergeant of the police force, observed to him that the poor people were miserably treated, while the authors of the revolt were going about freely without concern. This language was enough to incriminate the man, for whose capture a force was sent, but he knew the intention and at once passed to Bitem, and thence proceeded to Bandem. The sergeant searched some houses for Mr. Tilinga in Pangim, and as he could not find him went to Mapuça and arrested his uncle, and thence proceeded to Pernem, but failed to capture the man. The inhabitants of Valpoi and other villages, who were caught to carry the baggage of the expedition and subsequently were represented as war prisoners and detained in jail, have been set free. A military force proceeded to Camorlim, and breaking open the door of Mr. Purdentoma Catady, arrested him and put him in the Mapuça jail. The man was brought before the Commanding Officer, who examined him, asking: "Is it not true that you gave money to the revolters to manufacture arms by order of the Viscount of Bardez?" "No, sir," replied Mr. Catady; "it is a false imputation invented by his enemies" The officer was enraged with the reply, and sent the man to jail again, and kept him in isolation. On the second day he repeated the question: "Wont you tell me that the Viscount of Bardez ordered you to make the arms?" "Sir," the man replied, "with what conscience can I affirm a falsehood." "Falsehood, falsehood," repeated the officer, and ordered two soldiers to ill-treat him. However, the man was resolved not to perjure himself, and was sent back to jail, with an advice that as soon as he deposed what the Commandant wanted he would be set at liberty. A few days back Mr. Narciso, ex-Regedor of Guirim, was taken to the Administrator of Bardez, who told him that if he were to depose what he wanted he would not be sent to jail; and then asked him: "Do you not know that the Viscount of Bardez wanted to be the king of Goa?" "Sir," Mr. Narciso replied, "please tell me whether I should speak the truth or falsehood, for it is reported that those who tell lies are set free and those who speak the truth are confined in the jail." The administrator was checkmated by the reply, and told the man that he was not right in his senses, and had better go away. Mr. Narciso thus luckily escaped the confinement which he was expecting.

It is reported that the highest ratepayers of Bardez, being unable to tolerate the abuses committed by Judge Alpoim, have memorialised the Home Government to open an enquiry into his official acts. All the accusations are supported by documents.

On the 9th instant a mortal combat took place, and the entire garrison of the Fort of Nanuz was destroyed. An eye-witness says that the disaster might have been prevented if the Commandant had used a little more discretion by not marching out with the whole garrison when he heard of the death of four cavalry soldiers, who were proceeding to Sanquelim with the news of Nanuz. Out of 100 men, only three Mahratta soldiers escaped, and seven wounded, who have been brought to the hospital. In consequence of this information fifty European soldiers, who were stationed at Pernem, came to Pangim on the 11th instant. Jewba Banes, with nearly 1,000 men, was at Marcella, and surrounded the house of a rich proprietor, Mr. Jenum Poi, and took with him one of his sons with the object of exacting some thousands of rupees from the man. The inhabitants of Ponda greatly fear the approach of the ruffians, lest they should enter Velhas Conquistas. By the way, the revolters have come to Marcella, as it appears they have found out the weak position of the Government troops, who have not shown fighting stuff in them, but only caprice in setting fire to villages and plantations. After the events of Querim, Guiulem, and Valpoi, the revolters set fire to the Custom Houses of Quelgate and Quelandem, and killed a sergeant and three European soldiers, and there is no control to prohibit their abuses. As soon as the Government had notice of these facts, Apa Banes, Captain of the newly-established company, with his 100 soldiers, was ordered to march against them, but he knew full well his position, and he coolly betook himself to Sanquelim that at the first approach of the enemy he might retire to Bicholim. The affair is very lamentable. If there were a man with a little common sense, he would have been able to discover why the Banes made common cause with the revolters, and would have tried to remedy the evil without sacrificing so many lives. But there was the clique, who wished to deceive the Home Government. On the arrival of the Duke of Oporto the revolters deposed the arms, and handed over the prisoners, and they expected they would be treated in a generous spirit. It is not the fault of the Prince. He is inexperienced and a stranger. He is hemmed round by the clique, so that he has scarcely exchanged a word with a native of the country.

Since writing yesterday respecting the alleged recall of the Governor-General, there has been great sensation among the officials, and strenuous efforts are being made to obtain his Excellency's retention. The influence of his Royal Highness, who has been a constant companion of the Governor-General, will, no doubt, be used through his august mother Donna, Maria Pia.

A VIENNA correspondent telegraphs:—The well-maker Leopold Jungwirth, who was saved by the untiring efforts of the Free Aid Society and the City authorities, after having passed fifty hours embedded in the sand of a well that had caved in, died on Christmas Eve. I saw him two days before he died, and he was then only conscious of the pain that tormented him. His sweetheart came to see him, and he expressed the wish to marry her before he died, but there was not time enough. The Emperor sent the man two hundred florins for Christmas, but before he heard of it he had died. The money was given to the woman, who has a little child, and she has had other sums and presents sent to her by the public, who take a great interest in the fate of the poor man who was saved under such difficulties only to die.

MHOW DISTRICT MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JAN. 11.

My last news, I think, ended somewhere about Saturday, 4th instant. The southern force was then at Dhar and the northern at Nagda, about twelve miles away. From 12 midnight Saturday till 12 midnight Sunday a truce to hostilities was recognised. The southern force did not, however, get quite a holiday as the Maharajah of Dhar was very anxious to review all the troops, and as he has, I believe, done everything he could to smooth away all difficulties whilst in his territory, it was only fair that he should have something in return, and so, at 4 p.m., on Sunday afternoon, the whole of the force turned out and paraded in line on the hill to the north-east of Dhar facing south-west:—The Royal Horse Artillery on the right, then the 20th Hussars, then the Infantry Brigade, R. Fusiliers, Yorkshire L. Infantry, 3rd Bombay L. Infantry, and 36th F. B., R. A., making a very fair show. As the Maharajah left his palace, the guns, very ancient ones, on the Fort, fired a salute of fifteen guns, and shortly after the dust announced his approach to the parade, and presently a carriage was seen preceded by a few outriders and followed by a mob of all sorts. Immediately the Royal Horse Artillery commenced a salute, and as the carriage drove up to the saluting flag, Colonel Wodehouse, C.B., Commanding the Force, at the head of his Staff, gave the general salute. The Maharajah, who was accompanied by Major-General Nicholson, C.B., and the youthful Heir-apparent to the Dhar Throne, then drove down the line and inspected the troops; after which they marched past and then home to camp. The Maharajah seemed extremely pleased with all he saw, and it certainly was a very good parade; the marching being excellent over very rough ground. Shortly after parade a rumour got abroad that an European officer from the northern force was in the southern camp as a spy. Whether or not it was true, I don't know, but if it was, it was lucky for him he was not caught, as he would have received a warmer reception than he would have cared for, or perhaps a colder one, as I think, from what I could hear, a dragging the pond would have been his lot; but really I do think the employment of spies a miserable kind of game, and should not be permitted, notwithstanding that they did more harm than good in these manœuvres. During Sunday the Commanders of both forces had time to mature their plans for Monday, and strangely enough they each gave similar orders, namely, for a portion of the force to start at midnight and seize a position called Chauki. The southern force ought to have been there first, as they had a mile less to go than the northern, but unfortunately the former lost their way and were twenty minutes late, just in time to find their enemy in the position before them. The southern advanced party, one Battery and one Regiment of Infantry, fell back and entrenched themselves in a village about 1,500 yards from Chauki. With the break of day the rattle of musketry fire and the booming of the Artillery soon foretold a hot engagement; the Northerners came out and tried to drive the Southerners from the village, but the umpires decided that the attack could not succeed with the number they had, and so were advised to fall back. On examining the place myself afterwards, and taking into consideration that the Northern side had two Batteries against one, I came to the conclusion that the Southerners would have had to retire; still if they did, they would have fallen back on their main body, which was now in sight and coming along quickly, and the Southern Cavalry Brigade were working round the enemy's left flank, which they did most successfully, and got them in reverse. The main body of the Infantry now advanced in attack formation, and a very pretty action would have ensued, but they went across the crops, and thus had to retire before delivering the assault. Both sides, I believe, claimed the honour of the day, and if they were both pleased what could be more satisfactory. The whole thing was really spoiled by the crops, which are all over the country, and whoever the intelligent Staff Officer may be who selected the ground, his name should be handed down to posterity. Hostilities ceased about 8-30 a.m., when we, I mean, the northern force, retired on Nagda, about seven miles back, while the southern force encamped at a place about four miles south of Nagda. The next morning, 7th instant, the northern force began to entrench themselves round Nagda, and expected to be attacked. But the Southern Commander, thinking that possibly the enemy had evacuated Nagda, made a reconnaisance with his cavalry, two squadrons to the right and two to the left flank. Those on the right startled the enemy by nearly riding into their camp, and having accomplished its object, the cavalry retired to its own camp; and if the squadrons on the other flank had only done the same, the day would have been a quiet one, but owing to misinterpretation of orders, the whole of the rest of the southern force under Colonel Leckie, who was commanding in the absence of Colonel Wodehouse, out with the cavalry, turned out and went to attack the northern force in Nagda—a suicidal thing to do, and would have resulted in a severe defeat had not Colonel Wodehouse recalled them all at once. They, however, got severely mauled. Wednesday, 8th, the northern force had now strongly entrenched themselves, and quite impregnable against the army that the other side could bring to attack it. The defences were quite worth inspecting and were worthy of much credit, but unfortunately the youthful Commander of the southern side—"I am not going to bang my head against a stone-wall, why should I?"—And, consequently, while the northern force were expecting him to come on, news came that the enemy were coming round on their left flank, and sure enough about three miles off were they seen quietly making a flank movement, threatening the communications, and heading for Kanwan, a post the Northeners could not afford to lose. Now came an order for a general retirement along the Neemuch road, and it resolved itself into a race who should be in Kanwan first. There is no doubt that the southern force ought to have been there, but owing to the miscarriage of an order the R. H. A. were kept back from the cavalry, and they had to go on by themselves. Had the R. H. A. been with them they could have held Kanwan, and stated the Northerners coming along the road, but the other thing happened, and the cavalry on the approach of some infantry had to evacuate and retire. The southern force also allowed themselves to be delayed by the enemy's cavalry, who were most bold and came on against two Battalions of Infantry in fighting formation at 500 yards, and a Battery R. H. A. at 800 yards, and so convinced were they of their capability to stand up against this withering fire that it was with difficulty that the umpires, who were unanimous on both sides, could get them to withdraw. However, eventually they left the field, and were seen no more. After this the southern force went on unmolested for a time till a Battery (N. F.) opened a heavy fire on them, while streaming across its front and, owing to crops, they (S. F.) were unable to turn on them and attack them. Shortly after this the "cease fire" sounded, and the situation discussed, with the result that the Northerners had saved themselves by the "skin of their teeth" at the same time that they had been out-manœuvred. The Northerners then retired to their company ground, and the Southerners encamped in Kanwan. The next day was a day of rest for the Southern force, their baggage, I believe, not getting in till late the night before, but the northern force "up sticked and off," and made for Badnawar. On the morning of the 10th from an early hour the Northerners were standing to their arms, tents being struck ready to repel any attempt of the enemy attacking, who on their side were making for a rather nice position and hoping the others would come out and meet them. However, after marching about ten miles and waiting for over an hour, and nothing being seen of the enemy, the force was ordered to encamp. I now rode over from the northern side to see what was up, having just heard that they were going to make a raid on the southern camp, and I thought there would be some fun. The ground here is free or nearly so of crops, anyhow nothing to prevent a proper was attack being made. I waited and waited, and no news of the Northeners being seen, I began to think I had been sent on a wild goose chase, when suddenly an order went this through camp for everyone to turn out. This, just as they had pitched camp, unsaddled horses, and were beginning to think of a little drain, was rather annoying, but it was most creditable the way they all turned out, and in a few minutes a merry battle commenced, and gradually the Northeners had to beat a retreat. It was difficult ground, but both sides moved exceedingly steadily. The Southerners had slightly the advantage, and having driven the enemy far enough away from their camp, the "cease fire" sounded about 1-30 p.m., and all returned to their respective little tents, and a little slumber. Only one more day, grand ground for manœuvring, and a sanguinary battle must be fought. I joined the southern force in the early morning of the 11th, I could see them marching round towards their left flank, and ascertained that they were making for the high ground overlooking the camp of the Northerners and from which they could shell them. It was about 9 o'clock when the first gun was fired. This was from a Battery of the southern force against Northerners, who were partly standing in their camp, and some moving off in column of route to their left. I have not been able yet to ascertain where they were going, but there is little doubt they were taken on the hop and got a severe shaking before they could get themselves into Battle array. Shortly after this the feature in the campaign took place—of course I am giving you my opinion, and don' expect every one to agree with me, especially those who suffered. As I learned afterwards, the Southern Commander had told his Cavalry Brigadier, Colonel Irwin, 20th Hussars, to keep his Regiment together and endeavour to sweep the northern cavalry off the face of the earth, so to speak. It was a pretty sight to see the opposing forces of cavalry manœuvring, the Southern with four good strong squadrons advancing in line of squadron columns and making quietly for the enemy's cavalry, who evidently thought they were not strong enough to cope with them, and beat a retreat. Now came the order "Line to the front" and "charge," and away went the Hussars at a grand pace after the retreating cavalry, who fled into their camp; one squadron attempting to dismount and fire at the Hussars, but only to their own detriment. Quick as thought Colonel Irwin grasped the situation. He knew there was a Battery of Artillery up in the camp, so off he sent one Squadron to capture the battery. Two squadrons went straight for the cavalry, and the fourth squadron on the left came upon a half battalion of the Northern Infantry running away—such a bag in one change has seldom been made, and I think the great Luck would have been pleased to have seen it. The 20th Hussars have gained nothing but praise all through these manœuvres. Everyone from the Colonel to the youngest Trumpeter is as keen as mustard. They try to play the game, and stand any amount of work without a murmur. I heard this expressed by more than one person, and all of them are in a position to know, so that I feel I can safely let your readers, who are mostly Bombay Presidency, know that their last consignment of British Cavalry from England is fit for service at this moment, but I must continue the fight. There is not, however, much more to tell. A good many troops were put out of action, but they soon came to life again. The Southerners gradually drove their enemy back until they got into a strong position, where they made a stand. The "cease fire" sounded, and I believe the day was given in favour of the southern force at first, but at the end the forces being equal, and the northern force being in an impregnable position, the southern force had to retire. Of course really the forces were not equal at this time, the northern forces having suffered most seriously. But it was more pleasing to make both sides victorious, and so ended the Mhow District manœuvres. I think we may say that the young Commander who won his spurs in Egypt has shown himself worthy of them, and I heard some of his staff, men older than himself, praising him up to the skies. I don't say this in any disparaging way against the Northern Commander. We all know him, but I had heard before the commencement of the manœuvres some remarks rather doubting the young one's ability. Their doubts should now be put at rest. There is a field day, General Nicholson Commanding, on Monday, I believe, Tuesday and Wednesday field firing, and then off to our Happy Homes, except the poor Gunners, who have another fortnight of it at Artillery practice.

TO-DAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council is to be held to-day, at noon. The only measure to be dealt with is a Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886. There is, however, a long list of questions to be put on a variety of subjects by Mr. Setalvad regarding Mofussil Municipalities, Hospital Assistants, Mamlatdars, Civil Judges, Vernacular Schools, Agency Courts, Small Cause Court Bailiffs, Educational expenditure, the Khandeish Farm, and the Bombay Jail Manual; by Mr. Daji Abaji Khare regarding the Poona College of Science and the Khots of Devgad Taluka; by Mr. Shahwani Talpur concerning the Zamindars of Sind and the Re-organisation of the Sind Courts; and by Mr. Tilak concerning the Provincial Service, the Abkari system, and the Wai damages suit. Papers to be presented to the Council include:—

1—Statement referred to in the reply to question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, held on the 7th August 1895.

2—Statement referred to in the reply to question No. 5 put by the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, held on the 27th September 1895.

3—Reply to question No. 2 put by the Honourable Meherbon Chintamanrao Raghunath alias Bala Saheb Patwardhan at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, held on the 27th September 1895.

4.—Information referred to in paragraph 2 of the reply to question No. 2 put by the Honourable Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, held on the 27th September 1895.

5.—Information referred to in the reply to question No. 4 put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad.

6.—Papers referred to in the reply to question No. 10 (b) and (c) put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad.

7.—Telegram, dated the 13th January, 1896, from the Chairman, Managing Committee, Karachi Municipality.

SACRED CONCERT AT COLABA.

It may interest our readers to know that Mr. Henderson, the Bandmaster of the Royal Irish Rifles, is busy arranging a sacred concert, to be held in St. John the Evangelist's (Afghan Memorial) Church, Colaba, on Saturday afternoon, 1st February. He has again been fortunate in securing the valuable aid of the members of the Bombay Philharmonic Society. The programme, which will consist of solos and choruses, instrumental and vocal, chiefly taken from the "Creation," and "Stabat Mater," will be announced in our advertisement columns later on. The great success of the concert given about a year ago by this same combination of the Philharmonic, with the magnificent band of the Royal Irish Rifles, will long be remembered in Bombay. It is hoped that a like result will also crown the attempt this year—an attempt which it will be impossible to repeat in future, for, alas! the Royal Irish Rifles are to be moved to Poona early in March, and their delightful band will be lost to Bombay.

Of all public institutions, writes a contemporary, municipalities are about the most exasperating as regards the manner in which important appointments are given away. In this respect the Calcutta Corporation is no exception. The appointment of Mr. Hughes, C. I. E., is, every way, an excellent one, but why should such inordinate haste have been employed in filling up the vacancy? As a matter of fact applications were advertised to be received up to the 15th January 1896. Why should the Municipality break faith with the public in making the appointment before the expiry of the period noted? The arrangement is said to have caused considerable disappointment in many quarters, for, according to *Indian Engineering*, there were applications from England by cable from men of professional standing; but the announcement of Mr. Hughes's appointment, somewhat earlier than expected, precluded further action in the matter, and there is said to be some heart-burning in engineering circles.

MR. JUSTICE DAY said some time ago to a junior barrister who complained of having no work, "Why don't you take silk?" Several Queen's Counsel of recent creation are popularly supposed to be gentlemen who have followed Mr. Justice Day's advice. Some pleasurable anticipations have, however, been formed among members of the Junior Bar by the news that several men who enjoy good practices have actually applied for silk.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE MARY CARPENTER SCHOLARSHIPS.

YESTERDAY morning, sixty girls, sent up from some sixteen girls' schools in the Island of Bombay, competed for the Mary Carpenter Scholarships instituted some twelve years since by the National Indian Association of London. Four scholarships were founded for girls studying in the Marathi, Hindustani and Gujerati girls' schools of the city, whether Municipal, aided, or private. Two of the scholarships give six rupees each per mensem to girls who pass the best examination under the sixth standard for girls' schools, on condition that the successful candidates, while holding the scholarships, shall serve as pupil teachers in a school open to Government inspection and give satisfaction to the managers and the Government Inspector. A scholarship of rupees five per mensem is awarded to the girl who passes the best examination under the fifth standard, on condition that she continues to attend a school under Government inspection and make satisfactory progress in the sixth standard. A fourth scholarship of rupees four is given to the girl who passes the best examination in the fourth standard on similar conditions.

In addition to these scholarships the ladies of the National Indian Association, Bombay, have founded four. Two of these of ten rupees per mensem each are intended to encourage the study of Vernacular languages by European girls. A scholarship of rupees five, and one of rupees three per mensem, are also given under the conditions attached to those founded by the London Association. For some years no candidates from the Vernacular schools came forward to claim the Mary Carpenter Scholarships. Under those circumstances it was decided to admit Native girls studying in the Anglo-Vernacular schools to compete. Being more advanced than the scholars of the Marathi, Hindustani and Gujerati schools, they were almost uniformly successful, when the latter at length presented themselves in competition. With a view to encourage the class for whose advantage the scholarships were originally founded, it has been decided this year that, subject to the discretion of the Educational Inspector, the Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham (in whose presence the examination takes place), the prize may be given to a competent Vernacular candidate when her Anglo-Vernacular competitor has had what might be considered an undue advantage in studying in a higher standard. The result of this decision has been a notable decrease in the number of candidates from the Anglo-Vernacular schools, although those attending are still in the majority as compared with candidates from the Vernacular schools. The Municipal schools, which teach only up to the fourth standard, do not send competitors for these scholarships. This year the majority of candidates are Parsee girls, principally from the Young Ladies' High School in the Fort, and the Alexandra School, Hindu girls from the Marathi schools, and one Mahomedan girl was present in the Gujerati-speaking group. Last year the number of Mahomedan candidates was ten, and the Marathi-speaking Hindus considerably exceeded the number of the Parsees.

The two European girls from the Frere Fletcher school alone appeared to compete for the scholarships provided by the Ladies of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association. This is a considerable improvement on past years, when the number of European candidates was *nil*. The object of founding these scholarships was the laudable one of encouraging European pupils in the study of the Vernaculars, so that they may be able to speak with Native ladies in their own language and thus promote social intercourse between the two races. It was also believed that a knowledge of the Native languages would enable European girls to obtain employment in India. It is to be regretted that so far the endeavour has not met with any great measure of success. European school-girls prefer to study French, and show no great disposition to surmount the difficulty of acquiring a competent knowledge of the vernacular. Under these circumstances it has been decided that Parsee girls who have gone through the European curriculum in an English school shall be eligible for these particular scholarships. European girls are excluded from competition for the Mary Carpenter scholarships, which were founded to encourage education amongst Native women.

The sixty candidates were collected in the splendid hall of the Elphinstone High School, which may claim to be one of the finest in Bombay. A Committee, presided over by the Principal, examined the candidates, who looked bright and intelligent and much interested in the proceedings. The examination is still in progress, and will be continued to-day.

MR. SETALVAD AND THE COUNCIL.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

7. Will Government be pleased to give information about the murder cases reported to the police during the two years ending March 1895 in the following form?:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of the case.	Place.	Name of the officer or officers engaged in the actual investigation of the case.	Standing and grade of the officer.	Salary.	Result of the case.

Legislative Department, Secretariat,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1896.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated the 17th inst., forwarding a set of questions to be put at the next Council meeting, I am desired to inform you that in the opinion of his Excellency the President your question No. 7 regarding murder cases in the Bombay Presidency cannot be answered consistently with the public interests. The question has therefore been disallowed by his Excellency the President under rule 10 of the rules relating to the asking of questions.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) M. H. HAYWARD.

To The Honourable MR. CHIMANLAL HARILAL SETALVAD.

Girgaum, Bombay, 2nd January, 1896.

Dear Sir,—In acknowledging receipt of your letter of yesterday's date intimating to me that his Excellency the President has been pleased to disallow under Rule 10 my question No. 7 regarding murder cases, I may venture with great respect to say that I have received the decision of the President with a little surprise, especially as no part of the information asked for can in any way be secret. I am aware that under Rule 10 the President has full power to disallow a question without assigning any reasons for doing so, but in the absence of any such reasons I much apprehend my object in putting the question has been misunderstood. Under the circumstances I may be permitted to hope that if his Excellency will be pleased to allow me to personally explain matters I may be able to clear all misunderstanding and render the putting of the question in its present or some modified form possible. I may take the liberty to mention that such an interview will not be without precedent as the late Governor, Lord Harris, had twice done me the honour of sending for me for a personal discussion with regard to certain questions which he had thought objectionable.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

To M. H. HAYWARD, Esq., I. C. S.

Legislative Department, Secretariat,
Bombay, 9th January, 1896.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated 2nd inst., I am desired to inform you that the decision of his Excellency the President disallowing your question No. 7 was arrived at after very careful consideration, and that, under the circumstances, in the opinion of his Excellency no good purpose would be served by an interview.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) M. H. HAYWARD.

To The Hon. MR. CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

M. SAINT-SAENS, the French composer, after having assisted at the performance of "Henry VIII." at the Scala, in Milan, will (a Rome correspondent writes) give a series of concerts in the principal towns of Italy, playing his own music and that of the most renowned classic composers. M. Saint-Saens will then settle at Naples for the rest of the winter.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken of Sir Henry Irving at various ages show some strange variations of feature. At 29 his face was what is termed by photographers "full." He had a neatly combed moustache and thick, wavy hair. There was hardly a touch of the rather wistful and purely intellectual expression observable in his recent likenesses. At 30 his face still retained it curious plumpness and roundness of feature, but the moustache had disappeared. At 39 we find the complete development of the face we know so well—full of strength of purpose, and a thorough artist's.

OPENING OF THE MAHOMEDAN ORPHANAGE.

LAST evening his Excellency Lord Sandhurst performed the interesting ceremony of formally opening the new Mahomedan Orphanage at Don Tad Street, Khaddak, endowed by Mr. Haji Zakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, a wealthy Cutchi Mahomedan, who recently set apart a sum of two lakhs of rupees for the purpose. As some time at least must necessarily elapse before commencing the erection of the building for housing the poor and destitute of the Mahomedan community, and the donor being anxious to see the commencement of the good work he had undertaken in his lifetime, he temporarily placed at the disposal of the committee formed for the purpose of carrying out the excellent object, this handsome building, situated at Don Tad Street, which was formerly used as a school-house, and which fetched a monthly rent of Rs. 225. The committee is an influential one, being composed of Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., Collector of Bombay, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, and others. The road leading to Don Tad Street was thronged by enthusiastic crowds of people, who cheered his Excellency as his carriage came into sight. While the cortege arrived near the furniture bazaar, Mr. Dewji Kanji, the well-known furniture merchant, stopped it, and garlanded his Excellency. The roads were decorated with flags and buntings and festoons of flowers. Excellent arrangements for the accommodation of the guests were made in the open air, in front of the building, sofas and chairs being placed on each side. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Captain Walton, A.-D.-C., arrived at 4-30 p.m., and was received at the entrance by Mr. Vincent, the Chairman of the Committee, and also Mr. Aun Ali, and Mr. Hakim, honorary secretaries, and Sardar Abdulally, and was escorted to a slightly raised dais, where his Excellency was accommodated in a massive gilt chair, Mr. Vincent sitting on his right and H. H. Aga Akbar on his left. There were also present: Mr. H. G. Gell, Dr. T. S. Weir; Professor Phythian, the Turkish Consul; the Persian Consul; Prince Samatsingji of Palitana; Ressaldar Syedulla Khan; Native A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor; the Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi; Khan Bahadur Mir Abbas Ali Beig, Oriental Translator to Government; Khan Bahadur Mirza Mahomed Hoosein Hakim; Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar; Sirdar Mir Abdulali Khan Bahadur; Messrs. R. M. Sayani; Currimbhoy Ibrahim; Gnellabhai Haridass, Sheriff of Bombay; Rahimtulla Khairaj; Haji Oomar Jamal; Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law; Mirza Hoosein Khan; Nazmudin Tyebji; Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; Purshotamdass Mangaldass Nathubhoy; Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji; Mulji Bhowanidass Barbhaya; Byramji Jeejeebhoy; Noormahomed Jevraj Peerbhoy; Byramji Nusserwanji Seervai; J. C. Cama; Shivji Dharmaji; Dr. Ismael Janmahomed; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang; Rai Bahadur Luxmansing; Messrs. Luxmidass Khimji; Eknath Ragunath Khote; Dadabhoy N. Kerrawalla; Hasanbhoy Visram; and Dhanjishah Karaka.

Mr. Vincent having introduced the donor, Mr. Haji Zakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, to his Excellency,

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, in opening the proceedings, said that he was asked by the managing committee to make a few observations before requesting his Excellency to formally open the house, which was to be used as an asylum for the orphans, who would be clothed, fed and educated at the place. The committee took that opportunity to thank his Excellency for his kindness in finding time to preside on the occasion and for the promptitude and readiness with which he welcomed the proposal and encouraged the scheme. The worthy donor, who had given away two lakhs of rupees for the establishment of the institution, had laid this house, which fetched him a rental of about Rs. 225 a month, at the disposal of the committee for the use of about 400 orphans of his community, who would be clothed, fed and educated in the asylum. The donor had not undertaken the scheme for personal aggrandisement or from any ambitious point of view, but it was simply for the public good. (Cheers.) It was the earnest desire of the donor that the institution, the interest of which he had so much at heart, should be an accomplished fact during his life-time. Now that Mr. Zakeria had come forward with a handsome donation of two lakhs of rupees, it was to be hoped that the other six lakhs, which were required, would soon be collected for the accomplishment of the object for which the scheme had been started. The committee sincerely regretted that her Excellency Lady Sandhurst was not able to grace the occasion with her presence, and they begged that his Excellency would be pleased to convey their best thanks to her Ladyship for her good wishes towards the institution. (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency the Governor, who was received with loud cheers, said: Mr. Hakim, Mr. Zakeria, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can assure you that it gives me great pleasure to be amongst you this afternoon to perform so easy a task, which is to be so substantially supported by our friend, Mr. Haji Zakeria. It is not always, gentlemen, that you will find those who are able to befriend the poor, and are always willing to put their hands into their pockets to the extent that this gentleman is proposing to do this afternoon. A sentiment fell from the last speaker in regard to the organisation of charity. It is a very wise maxim that instead of giving promiscuous charity, which so often falls into undeserving hands, it should be organized; and when we find that we have amongst us rich men in several commun

it would have been perhaps better if the scholarship was called after the donor's name. But that is not in my hands, and if the compliment is done, I shall be glad to accept it. This is an additional proof of the public spirit of Mr. Haji Zakeria in not only endeavouring to benefit primary education for children, but also higher education, which was equally important. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hakim then garlanded Lord Sandhurst, who then drove amidst the loud cheers of the immense concourse of people, who had collected in the street by hundreds. The Governor, besides being garlanded by Mr. Dewji Canji at the furniture bazaar, was similarly decorated by Mr. Haji Cassum Mitha at the Pydhownie Police Station.

Shortly after his Excellency had left, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyabjee, who had been detained in Court, visited the place, and was received by Mr. Hakim Omer Jamal, the donor, and other gentlemen. He was taken over the premises, and was garlanded on leaving the building.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT MADANPOORA.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded the adjourned enquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of Joomanbee, a Mahomedan widow, aged forty years, and her daughter Nasiban, aged seventeen, the wife of Ellahikhan Gowskhan, both of whom were alleged to have been murdered on the morning of the 4th instant by the man Ellahikhan. Superintendent Crummy and Inspector Ellis watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Din Mahomed Khudabux, a Mahomedan tenant of the same chawl, deposed that on the morning of the 4th instant he heard the cries of the deceased Nasiban, and on his going to her room he saw the accused Ellahikhan coming out of her room with the blade of a knife in his hand. Ellahikhan then rushed into a hay field at the back of the chawl, where the witness saw him strike the deceased Joomanbee with the blade. Baboo Essoo, police havaldar No. 293E, who had the deceased Joomanbee conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, was next examined. Inspector Ellis produced the dying deposition of the deceased Nasiban, taken by Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the hospital and the confession made by her husband Ellahikhan Gowskhan, both of which were put in. Dr. John Gallagher, house-surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, in his evidence said that on the morning of the day in question deceased Nasiban was brought to the hospital suffering from a shock. She had evidently lost a good deal of blood, but she was quite sensible and could speak and stated that her husband Ellahikhan had stabbed her on the neck that morning. On examining her, the house-surgeon found eight incised wounds on the back of her neck. Three of the wounds, two of which were over the spine, were about two inches in depth leading down to the spine and there was a fracture of the third cervical vertebra. There was also another incised wound on the right shoulder about two inches in depth. The shirt which she had on her person, was much stained with blood and there was a cut in it on the neck part corresponding to one of the wounds on the back. After admission fever set in and the right arm and right leg were paralysed. She was very restless, fever increased, delirium came on and she died at half-past 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. From the post mortem examination which was made by Dr. Gallagher shortly after her death he was of opinion that the cause of Nasiban's death was due to fracture of the spine and the wound of the spinal cord and that such wound could have been caused by the blade now produced. The coroner, having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder of both the deceased women, against Ellahikhan Gowskhan, who was then formally committed by the coroner to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Ellahikhan was yesterday afternoon charged by Superintendent Crummy, before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with the double murder of Joomanbee and Nasiban. Superintendent Crummy applied for a remand in order to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear and conduct the case on behalf of the Crown. The application was granted.

CURRENCY FRAUDS.

MR. A. H. ANTHONY of the Financial Department the other night delivered an interesting lecture on the "Paper Currency of India" before the members of the St. Andrew's Guild, Calcutta, under the presidency of Mr. John Clarke. There was a good attendance. After going exhaustively into the origin of the Indian Paper Currency of India, and explaining the methods of its working, Mr. Anthony referred to the various currency frauds which have been from time to time perpetrated or attempted, in the following terms: One of the commonest examples is the alteration or burning out of certain digits in the numbers on the halves of a mismatched note so as to make the numbers appear to correspond. These fraudulent alterations are almost always discovered, and payment is, of course, refused; the note is branded and returned to the presenter, and its value is after three years credited to Government. It sometimes happens that both the halves of such a note are the corresponding halves of half notes whose value has already been paid on bond, and the local police have recently had an admirable opportunity of investigating a case of this kind, which, however, they could make nothing. But the manner in which these coresponding halves are generally presented for fraudulent purposes is as separate half notes, the other halves being alleged to have been lost or destroyed, when, as a matter of fact, they have been in the possession of the Currency Office for some time before the accident is alleged to have taken place. But our system of record is so perfect and complete that no such fraud—so far as I am aware—has yet succeeded. Another variety of fraud that is sometimes practised is to report a note as wholly destroyed, and to produce supporting evidence that looks unquestionable, while in reality the whole note is actually in the possession of the Currency Office or is presented for payment long before the probationary period of 20 years has expired. Again, forgery is sometimes resorted to in the preparation of corroborative evidence, but this practice is too dangerous to be often attempted. As regards forgeries of notes, the number of series that have been forged is so small as to be of little significance some alarm. These appear to be about 80 altogether, while the number of forged notes discovered during these 34 years has probably been something over 1,500. But as far as the number of series is concerned the probabilities are that several of them have been printed on the same stone while several others are represented by single notes drawn by hand; and as regards the number of forged notes discovered, a very large majority of them have been so crudely executed that they ought not to have deceived a child. Of the twenty-eight Rs. 5 forgeries, no fewer than 14 series are dated from January, 1881, and March 7, 1884. Again, out of 54 different kinds in the Specimen Book, at least twelve appear to have been executed entirely by hand. From these facts it would appear that there are comparatively few stones and wooden blocks off which the forged notes have been printed, and these are mostly too crude and well-known to deceive any but the most ignorant. The lecturer produced a specimen book of notes illustrating the Andul Forgery, the 1886-87 forgeries of Rs. 20 notes, the Madras forgery of Rs. 1000 notes, the Mohendro and Etawah Forgeries and others. Mr. Anthony also expressed his indebtedness to Mr. John Gemmell and to Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co., who had lent a number of notes of the Bank of England and of foreign countries for the purpose of illustrating the lecture. At the conclusion of Mr. Anthony's remarks a discussion took place to which the Revs. A. Ferrier and Principal Morrison, Messrs. Thomas, Gemmell, Shaw, and others contributed. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. Moir (hony. secretary) a hearty vote of thanks was passed.

THE Mulberry enquiry, so far as anything can be known, is now over, says the *Indian Planters' Gazette*. The examination of the bookmakers' books disclosed nothing of the nature which the C. T. C. were anxious to find out, and it is impossible to trace anything through cash transactions. The fact, however, which has caused the enquiry to close abruptly, is an intimation from "Mr. Kook" that the pony is his sole and unconditional property, and has been so from the time of his purchase from Mr. Kirk of the Queen's Bays. The facts of the purchase were, it now appears, not quite as stated by us owing to our being allowed no access to the enquiry. Mr. Kook, it appears, purchased Mulberry for Rs. 15,000 from Mr. Kirk, the money being deposited with Mr. Kirk's agents. The reason of the question as to whether "Mr. Kook" was purchasing for himself or as agent for some one else, was raised by the fact that at the time two or three other persons were making inquiries about the pony, and it was not known whether "Mr. Kook" was acting as a principal or as agent. A certain bookmaker, who is at present under the disability of disqualification by the C. T. C., is reported to have made the first enquiries concerning Mulberry, giving Mr. Kirk to understand that he (the bookmaker) was only enquiring for a friend; a figure was then named by Mr. Kirk, but nothing further was heard from the bookmaker, and the next enquirer was "Mr. Kook," to whom a similar figure was named, when almost immediately the money was deposited with Mr. Kirk's agents. The mistake presumably arose by its not being known at the time that "Mr. Kook" was purchasing for himself, but this having now been made clear, the matter ends happily for all concerned.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 9th January, when there were present:—The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., C.S.I., Q.C., presiding, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C.; The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir H. Brackenbury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A., Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I., J. Woodburn, C.S.I., Prince Sir Jahan Kadr Meerza Muhammad Wahid Ali Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Mohiny Mohun Roy, C. C. Stevens, C.S.I., A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., M.D., Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E., Alan Cadell, C.S.I., J. D. Rees, C.I.E., G. P. Glendinning, Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, C.I.E., Bahadur, Fakhar-ud-doulah and P. Playfair, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT 1883, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn also moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mohiny Mohun Roy moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure. He said:—"The amendments which this Bill proposes to make are not only expedient, but some of them seem to be absolutely necessary.

"I. The first amendment is of section 195 and is an enabling provision. Under that section evidence by affidavit may now be given upon applications. The amendment will enable the Court to receive evidence by affidavit in ex parte suits and non-contentious proceedings. In the High Court, evidence by affidavit is received in non-contentious proceedings for the grant of probate or letters of administration. There is no reason why evidence by affidavit may not be given in all ex parte suits and non-contentious proceedings, subject always to the discretion of the Court to require the attendance of the declarants for cross-examination. The amendment will greatly simplify procedure and save the recording of a large amount of formal evidence.

"II. The next two amendments may be considered together. At present there is no provision in the Procedure Code for the simultaneous issue of the process of attachment and proclamation as there is in section 163 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The amendments will enable the decree-holder to apply for the attachment and sale of the debtor's property and for the simultaneous issue of the processes thereof and save the cost and delay of successive service. The reduction of processes in execution, wherever practicable, is certainly desirable.

"The next provision contained in the amendments for the service of proclamation upon the judgment-debtor seems to be absolutely necessary. The framers of the Procedure Code were probably of opinion that proclamation upon the property was a sufficient notice to him. But the service of such proclamation is often a matter of considerable doubt and controversy and, even when bona fide made, would not apprise the judgment-debtor of the intended sale, if he did not reside in the neighbourhood. It seems to be perfectly clear that the judgment-debtor ought, in all cases, to have notice in order to enable him to save his property from impending sale or to realize a good price for it by seeking out likely purchasers. Valuable property is often situated in out-of-the-way places. In regard to such property, proclamation upon the spot goes for almost nothing. The Civil Procedure Amendment Act, 1894, renders it almost indispensable that the judgment-debtor should have such notice in order that he might take steps for getting the sale set aside within thirty days from its date by depositing the amount due under the decree and 5 per cent. compensation for the purchaser.

"The provision contained in the second paragraph of the amended section 289 is very important. Proclamation upon the spot is, to say the least, a very unsatisfactory mode of advertisement and often amounts to no advertisement at all. The amendment enables the Local Government to provide and make rules for the advertisement of property in a local Gazette, which should be in the language of the district, and advertise all land-sales by public auction whether by order of Civil Courts or Revenue-authorities. Two copies of the Gazette should be sent to each Court, Civil or Criminal, to each revenue-office, to each police thana, and to each post office, under a rule that one copy should, immediately upon arrival, be fixed up for the information of the public, and the other copy preserved as a record to be bound into a book at the end of each year. The Gazette might be allowed to publish private advertisements on payment, which would be fully supported by the fees for advertisements of public sales and receipts from private advertisers, without costing the Government a single rupee. If the Local Governments approve of this scheme, they will frame rules after due consideration and enquiry and deal with the above suggestions as they may think fit. The ancient private mode of proclamation by beat of drum is wholly inadequate and requires to be supplemented by advertisement in a local Gazette always open and available to the land-buying public.

"III. The supplemental provisions contained in the added sections 654 to 656 are the most important of all. The want of giving notice prior to the institution of suits, like many others borrowed from the English law of procedure, seems to be wholly unsuited to this country, where its tendency is clearly mischievous and to seriously handicap justice. It raises an artificial preliminary issue between the parties, puts the real issues in the background, and holds out a strong temptation to the Judge to decide such issue upon the preliminary issue, especially if it be a 'hard case' in any sense, that is, either hard for any of the parties or hard to decide upon the merits. It is a lamentable sight to see suits in large numbers thrown out under this rule, not only by the inferior Courts but by the superior Courts in appeal and second appeal. In the case of Shubhunmoyi Debya v. Ram Kishore Achurjee Choudry (10 Moor-, the judgment of the Privy Council, which was delivered by Lord Kingsdown, says 'Our system is one of the most artificial character, founded in a great measure on feudal rules, regulated by Acts of Parliament and adjusted by a long course of judicial determinations to the wants of a state of society differing as far as possible from that which prevails amongst Hindus in India.' What we want here is substantial justice with a minimum of procedure and cost, and not strict justice with a highly complex and costly procedure upon the model of the English law. When human judgment and human testimony are both fallible, it may be doubted whether or how far the attempt at meting out strict justice can be successful in any country. But the attempt involves an amount of procedure and expenditure which we may very well do without in India. The principle of compromise, which is wholly ignored by the English law, seems to be best suited for the adjustment of differences between parties in Indian suits and doing substantial justice between them. One should have thought that, instead of dismissing a suit for want or defect of notice, the Court might very well make it up for the defendant in its decree. The Rent Law Commission, of which I was a member, adopted this view for enhancement suits. The Report of the Commission says, 'Such a large percentage of enhancement cases have failed, because it was not found that notice had been served or because the notice was defective in form, that it has appeared to us highly expedient to do away with a detail, the practical result of which has been to delay and impede a decision of the real question at issue between the parties. We have accordingly made the institution of the enhancement suit to depend on the tenant' (Volume I, page 34). The Bengal Tenancy Act, which preceded upon the lines of this Report, safeguarded the interests of the tenants by providing that a decree for enhancement of rent should take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next following (section 154).

"Several cases prior to the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, in the case of "Mohamed Rasid Khan Choudhry in the Calcutta High Court (20 Weekly Reporter, page 401), the Judges (Sir Richard Couch, C. J., and Glover, J.) held upon the broad principles of justice that the (defendant) has no right to hold the property except as a tenant-at-will, and the suit which was instituted more than a year ago would be a demand of possession at that time. If, as is now proposed, the decree is only for ejecting him at the commencement of the next Bengali year, he will have had ample notice that he is to quit the premises, and he will not be prejudiced by our making such a decree.' This ruling was followed in 1875 by Macpherson, Officiating C. J., and Morris, J., in the case of Hemchander Ghose (23 Weekly Reporter, page 440). But three years later, these decisions were over-ruled by a Full Bench of the Court, chiefly upon the authority of the English case of Doed Jacobs v. Philips (I. L. R. 2 Cal. 146). Since then the Calcutta High Court and the subordinate Courts have been strict in applying the rule of notice. But a moment's consideration ought to convince any reasonable man that a rule which the defendant with a new weapon for resisting a just claim is not likely to diminish litigation or to advance the cause of justice. Where he has no defence upon the merits, it furnishes him with an extraneous defence which is often successful and with which he can always harass his adversary through three Courts. Upon the issue thus raised, and raised almost in every case coming under the rule, both sides produce witnesses, one to prove (and the other to disprove service. There is necessarily a large amount of hard swearing on one side or the other, and sometimes on both. It is clear, therefore, that a large amount of needless and avoidable perjury is among the evils which directly result from the rule. I may add that technical pleas founded upon it and other similar rules imported from the English law of procedure, by which a claim may be thrown out without trial, were, until lately, wholly unknown to the people of this country and are quite repugnant to their notions of administration of justice. But the rule has now taken root in the Statute and case law of British India and cannot well be repealed. The supplemental provisions which it is proposed to add will, however, take off its sting, and while giving the defendant every advantage which he has under the rule, save suits from dismissal without trial upon the merits. The Court will now say to him:—'You say you are entitled to six months' notice and such notice has not been given. Well, we will stay the suit for you for six months. All this time the property will remain in your possession, and all this time you will have for considering and maturing your defence, if you think fit to make any. If you have no good defence, you can confess judgment and place the property in the hands of the Court for delivery to the plaintiff, and then there will be no costs against you. In fact, you will have everything that you may fairly claim, short of getting a dismissal of the suit without trial and a field day with witnesses over the question of notice.'

"There is nothing novel in staying proceedings in a suit. The procedure Code provides for adjournments for longer and less definite periods (section 367 and last paragraph of section 244).

The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans said:—"This Bill, so far as I have had time to consider it—it has not been circulated and therefore I have not had time to examine it carefully—seems to me reasonable. The first point as regards allowing any person to give evidence on affidavit in ex parte suits and non-contentious proceedings seems to be a useful provision. There is a power that the Court may call witnesses for cross-examination, and they may also, if the case turns out to be contentious, think it desirable to have a trial in the ordinary way; but these are matters of detail for the Select Committee.

"As regards the attachment and sale proclamation issuing together, there is not so much object to that now as there would have been, since the rule has been introduced of allowing a person whose property is to be sold to set aside the sale within thirty days from its date by payment of the amount due under the decree; and there is not much objection to have the attachment and sale proclamation together while it lessens expense and delay and removes a source of contention.

"As regards the question of publishing in the local Gazette, that is a matter for Government to consider how far it will be convenient or inconvenient.

"As regards notice prior to institution of a suit, that also seems a good provision. The object of a notice is to give the defendant time to decide whether he should contest the suit or not. The proposed amendment will produce the same result as the present rule that the defendant will have time to consider what he will do, and it will no doubt, as the Hon'ble Member has said, put an end to a large amount of hard swearing as to whether the notice was served or not. It seems to me, therefore, that this Bill might properly be introduced and circulated. As I have not had an opportunity of examining it carefully, but I think that it deserves the favourable attention of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mohiny Mohun Roy introduced the Bill.

INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, AND INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mohiny Mohun Roy moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. He said:—"Section 48 in the Indian Registration Act, as it now stands and as it is ordinarily construed, is productive of great inconvenience and hardship.

"It frequently happens that the principal has to execute a power-of-attorney for the registration of a document when he is away from his residence or home and is for a time in another sub-district on business or for other causes. There is no good reason why he may not execute it before the sub-registrar of such sub-district and get it authenticated by him. It is obvious that he would be put to great inconvenience and hardship if he had to go for this purpose to the registering office of the sub-district of his residence. Some registering officers construe this section so strictly as to hold that a person who, residing in the suburbs, has to attend office every morning in Calcutta is not entitled to execute a power-of-attorney before the Registrar of Calcutta and obtain his authentication.

"The law makes it incumbent upon the executant to execute his power-of-attorney before a registering officer. He cannot well do this without appearing before him and residing, though it may be for a short time, within his district or sub-district. It seems, therefore, that the provision for executing the power-of-attorney before a registering officer, will never authenticate without being satisfied of the executant's identity, acts as a sufficient safeguard, and that the further provision which it is proposed to omit is an unnecessary restriction.

"There is no such restriction in the cognate clauses, section 33 (b) and section 33 (c), nor in section 29.

"Section 47 A, which it is proposed to add, is a very important and necessary provision. The present law, section 47, leaves a wide door open for the commission of fraud. A executes a transfer of his property to B and then, after the registration of the deed. The law allows four months, which may be extended under certain circumstances to eight months, for its registration, and, if executed out of British India, the registration may be deferred for years at the option of the parties. There is nothing to prevent A from again transferring the property within the said period to C before registering the first deed. If C made any enquiry in the registry office, he would obtain no information of the execution of the prior deed, and would be easily taken in. Under the present law, if the transfer in favour of B be afterwards registered, it will take effect against the deed in favour of C. In the provisions in British India and of understanding between the vendor and the first transferee. But it is very difficult to prove collusion between them, and the result of litigation between the rival purchasers generally is that the vendor sells his property twice over, and the second purchaser is completely sold. It is should not be. The section proposed to be added will, by giving notice to the public prior to registration, prevent the commission of such fraud. There is a similar provision in the English statute law, 7 Anne, c. 20, and 38 and 39 Vict., c. 87, s. 28.

"The proposed rule is not likely to operate with hardship upon anybody. Purchasers or mortgagees seldom pay money before registration, well knowing that no deed is waste paper unless registered. There may be exceptional cases where there has been bona fide payment of money by the first transferee before registration. If it could be shown that the subsequent transferee had notice of the prior transfer, it would probably be held that the subsequent transfer was not bona fide and would not take effect although registered previously. It can be so held with reference to a cognate section—I. L. R. 8 Cal. 597 F. B.; see also LeNeve v. LeNeve, White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity, Volume II. page 32 (edition of 1877). But, if both the transfers are bona fide the trasferee who has been tardy in registering his transfer, and whose tardiness has enabled the transferor to perpetrate fraud, ought certainly to suffer.

"With ragard to registered documents of a certain age, say twelve years, when they are past the age of being questioned by suit, it is desirable that the Civil Court should have the power to use them as evidence without formal proof of execution. Prudent men of business generally rely and act upon registered documents without such formal proof. Why should not the Civil Court be at liberty to dispense with it, when it thinks fit to do so? If, however, a registered document be seriously impugned or be the subject of an issue in the cause, the Court will doubtless go into evidence upon it. This is exactly what the amendment proposed to be made in section 90 will assume' that a registered document which is more than twelve years old and is produced from a proper custody is genuine. The expression 'may presume' is thus defined in the Indian Evidence Act:—

"Whenever it is provided by this Act that the Court 'may presume' a fact, it may either regard such fact as proved, or require proof of it, or call for proof of it.

"This presumption applies at present to all documents more than thirty years old, although they may have never seen the light until produced in Court. It is proposed to extend this presumption to registered documents of a less age but having a greater guarantee of authenticity by reason of registration. The proposed amendment will simplify the procedure of the Courts and save the recording of a lot of formal evidence, seems to be interests of justice for the protection of purchasers at auction sales, who have to depend chiefly upon certified copies of deeds from the registry office and find it extremely difficult to obtain evidence of their execution."

The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans said:—"The second amendment as regards giving priority to prior registration appears to be a very important one and it will require serious consideration.

"It will particularly require consideration as regards documents executed in England.

"As regards the other matters they are comparatively small and one of them seems, at any rate, to be very desirable; and as regards the other proposal, for allowing a registered document of twelve years to be taken as prima facie proving itself, there is much to be said for it and I incline to think it will work well."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller said:—"I do not intend at this stage to express any opinion on any of these amendments except the one last mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans. It seems to me that in a country where we have the limitation of twelve years it is a most reasonable provision that a document so old that possession in accordance with the document would give a good title under the Statute of Limitations, whether the deed itself were valid or not, ought to be at least looked upon as prima facie proving itself; and I do not understand that the Bill proposes to go any further; if it does, it may be necessary to amend it."

The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans said:—"No, it does not go any further."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mohiny Mohun Roy introduced the Bill, and the Council then adjourned.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness &c. 1-4, at MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 4th January 1896, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Eugene Worms, of 51, Rue de Provence, Paris, France, for improvements in tanning and apparatus for that purpose; William Henry Nixon, of 115, Transit Street, Providence, Rhod Island, United States of America, electrician, for improvements in electric systems. Jules Emile DuBern of D. Bern and Co., engineers of 6, Sooiay Pagoda Road, Rangoon, for an anti-adulteration bottle.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Edwin James Preston, of the firm of J. Stone & Co., of Deptford, in the county of Kent, England, engineers, and Arthur Bernard Gill, of Shirley House, Grove Park, Lee, in the county aforesaid, in the employ of the said firm, for improvements in and connected with the electric lighting of trains and other vehicles. (Filed 27th December 1895.); Henry Edwards, of Devonshire Street, Sydney, New South Wales, mechanic, for a nut lock. (Filed 30th December 1895.); Joseph Robert Leeson, manufacturer, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, United States of America, for improvements in or relating to stop apparatus for use in the winding of yarn, thread, and the like. (Filed 27th December 1895.); Joseph Mulligan, ventilator manufacturer, of 32, Eyre Street, Sheffield, in the county of Yorkshire, for improvements in or relating to means for ventilating cars. (Filed 2nd January 1896.) Newton John Suckling of Pretoria, South African Republic, engineer, for improvements in or relating to stamp batteries. (Filed 4th December 1895.); Edward Brooke Anderson, Lieut.-Col., Commandant, 24th Madras Infantry, Bangalore, Madras Presidency, for an improved permanent pucca cooking range for household kitchens. (Filed 9th Dec. 1895.); John Corrigan, of 43, East Grove, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, England, machinist, for improvements in mechanical feeders for openers or scutchers for cotton and other fibrous materials. (Filed 27th December 1895.); The White Patent Rail-Joint Company, Limited (a company registered under the provisions of the Companies Acts of the Province of South Australia, having its registered office at 96, King William Street, Adelaide, in the said Province), for improvements in fastenings for rail-joints of railways and tramways. (Filed 30th December 1895.); Levi H. Montross, of 214, York Street, in the city and county of Camden and State of New Jersey, United States of America, manufacturer, and Joseph Segal, of 309, Drexel Building, in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, gentleman, for improvements in matchmaking machines. (Filed 27th December 1895.); George Alexander Dick, of 110, Cannon Street, in the city of London, engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of wire, rods, bars, or tubes from various copper alloys and in apparatus therefor, which apparatus can be used for making wires, rods, bars, or tubes from other alloys or metals. (Filed 27th December 1895.); Robert Henry Cave, indigo planter, of Patterghatta, in the Presidency of Bengal, British India, for an improved process of indigo manufacture. (Filed 27th December 1895.); Duncan Ramsay Bird of Seven Oaks, Horsforth near Leeds, in the county of York, England, Insurance Secretary, for improvements in or connected with nut-locks. (Filed 27th December 1895.); Annie Laurie Barlow McNair, of Bonnie Doon, Clarence Park, Weston Super-Mare, Somerset, England, spinster, for an improved pillow holder for bedsteads and the like. (Filed 2nd January 1896.); James Henry Southcott and Owen Phillip Payne, both of Currie Street, Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia, mechanics, and James Clarkson Sunter, of Harrow Road, St. Peters, also in the said Province, salesman, for an improved water filter. (Filed 30th December 1895.); John Lofeaux, of 55 Tivsbury Terrace, Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan, South Wales, engineer, for improvements in and connected with paddle wheels. (Filed 30th December 1895.);

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege, in respect of the undermentioned inventions, for the periods shown against each:—Fakir Chand Das, mistry of Bantra, near Howrah, in the district of Howrah, for improvements in sugarcane mills. (From 22nd December 1895 to 21st December 1896.); Horace Drummond Deane, of Kintyre Estate, Mask liya, Ceylon, planter and John Toomson Rae, of Hatton, Ceylon, engineer, for a method of rendering tea leaf pliable for purposes of rolling or twisting without resort to natural or artificial withering, and thus preventing fermentation and oxidization by the application of steam to freshly plucked tea leaf, and of an apparatus for applying steam to freshly plucked tea leaf. (From 5th January 1896 to 4th January 1897); Charles Cooper, of Guildford, in the colony of Western Australia, civil engineer, for an improved spare wheel for velocipedes and other cycles. (From 5th February 1896 to 4th February 1897.); Robert Lindner, engineer, of 58, aussere Dresdner Strasse of Chemnitz, Germany, for improvements in starting-gears for compound-locomotives. (From 18th January 1896 to 17th January 1897.); Bohuslav Fiedler, engineer, of Königlitzke, Heidenberge near Prague, in the Kingdom of Bohemia and Austrian Empire, for a match box. (From 5th November 1895 to 4th November 1896.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the excessive privilege of making, selling, and using the same throughout the British India, and authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. J. V. Griffiths' invention for improvements in horse shoes. (Specification filed 30th September 1891); Messrs. M. Hearn and M. Donne's invention for improvements in typewriting machines. (Specification filed 29th September 1891.); Mr. J. Higginbottom's invention for improvements in apparatus for giving motion to the separation, deposition and collection of dust or other suspended matter from air or the like. (Specification filed 29th September 1891.); Mr. P. Gendron's invention for improvement in the manufacture of tires (Specification filed 29th September 1891); Mr. H. Lindley's invention for improvements in fastenings for rail-joints of railways and tramways. (Filed 30th December 1895.); Levi H. Montross, of 214, York Street, in the city and county of Camden and State of New Jersey, United States of America, manufacturer, and Joseph Segal, of 309, Drexel Building, in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, gentleman, for improvements in matchmaking machines. (Filed 27th December 1895.); George Alexander Dick, of 110, Cannon Street, in the city of London, engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of wire, rods, bars, or tubes from various copper alloys and in apparatus therefor, which apparatus can be used for making wires, rods, bars, or tubes from other alloys or metals. (Filed 27th December 1895.); Robert Henry Cave, indigo planter, of Patterghatta, in the Presidency of Bengal, British India, for an improved process of indigo manufacture. (Filed 27th December 1895.); Duncan Ramsay Bird of Seven Oaks, Horsforth near Leeds, in the county of York, England, Insurance Secretary, for improvements in or connected with nut-locks. (Filed 27th December 1895.); Annie Laurie Barlow McNair, of Bonnie Doon, Clarence Park, Weston Super-Mare, Somerset, England, spinster, for an improved pillow holder for bedsteads and the like. (Filed 2nd January 1896.); James Henry Southcott and Owen Phillip Payne, both of Currie Street, Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia, mechanics, and James Clarkson Sunter, of Harrow Road, St. Peters, also in the said Province, salesman, for an improved water filter. (Filed 30th December 1895.); John Lofeaux, of 55 Tivsbury Terrace, Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan, South Wales, engineer, for improvements in and connected with paddle wheels. (Filed 30th December 1895.);

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TRADE IN THE IRRAWADDY VALLEY.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—The new rearrangement of the frontiers between Burmah and China, opens trade to a settlement or region of extraordinary interest along the Irrawaddy valley to the north-west of Bhamo. It projects like a great horn up to the very borders of Eastern Thibet, with Assam on one side and China on the other, and this chief point, Momien, stands at Miyitkina. A railway, known as the Mu Valley line, runs from Bhamo to Moganny, having been constructed to pacify the jade and rubber districts three years ago; and it has been decided to continue it to Miyitkina, which is 130 miles beyond Bhamo, and on the Irrawaddy at a point were it is 800 yards in breadth. Twenty miles or so beyond this place the great river divides into two branches which come down from the Thibetan highlands, and it is in the region lying between these two that China has been heavily punished for her breach of faith. It was found necessary for purposes of pacification of the wild tribes inhabiting the region to place posts of Goorkhas in Sadon, Sima, and other places across the western of the two branches. China desired that the area between the two should be hers, so that the western branch should be her boundary. In fact, she very nearly succeeded in this demand; but Lord Rosebery kept a narrow strip on the left bank of the western branch in which Sadon was included, but Sima and the other posts were abandoned and ceded to China. These are now all to be restored, and Burmah gets a strip of about 50 miles in width from the junction of the two branches up to some point at present wholly indefinite on the borders of Thibet. The line along which the new frontier is drawn is that known in the Indian official world as Hobday's line, from the surveyor who first explored the region and suggested this frontier. Now this district is accessible from Assam, there being many passes into it from that territory, some of which, it is said, can be made fit for heavy traffic at a small cost. There exists a road from Miyitkina into Yunnan, which is at present used by caravans travelling into the Hukong valley or to the jade mines or rubber forests around Moganny and Miyitkina. The nature of this route into China, as yet unknown, but there is no reason to think that it is any, wrose than the road from Bhamo through Momein to Tali-Fu, in Yunnan. Both run athwart the valleys of the great streams—the Salween in particular—flowing southward from Thibet. If the route should turn out a favourable one there will then be a complete land route from Calcutta through Assam into South-western China, which may turn out to be an event of some importance to the trade of the world, seeing that by that means the railways of India can be continued to the Chinese frontier, near the eastern branch of the Irrawaddy at a point not far from Yunnan, and on a caravan route into that province.

SUFFERINGS OF A MILLIONAIRE.

A PARIS correspondent writes to the "Daily News":—A rather sad impression has been caused by the news of M. Max Lebaudy's death. The sadness is greatly due to the feeling that this mill

NOTICES.

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PURE BLOOD

Is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.

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Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circe Bombay.

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S SYRUP
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NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

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SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and

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all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in

48 HOURS

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis —

obtained from the best Mysore wood.

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

Beware of imitations

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They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

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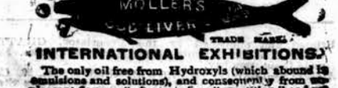

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COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*

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London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and imprimial properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

☞ Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

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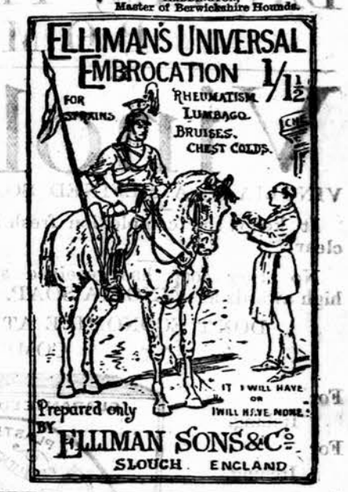

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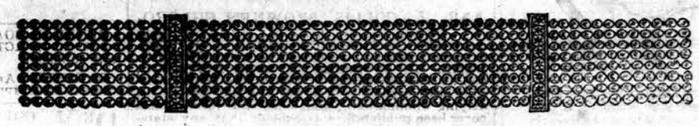

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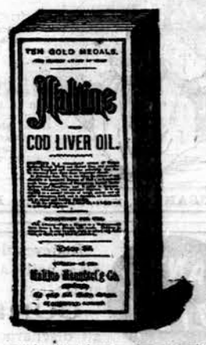

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